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The Book of the Kings of Egypt

Vol. I: Dynasties I - XIX

E. A. Wallis Budge



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The Book of the Kings of Egypt

Sir E. A. Wallis Budge (1857-1934) was Keeper of the British Museum's department of oriental antiquities from 1894 until his retirement in 1924. Carrying out many missions to Egypt in search of ancient objects, Budge was hugely successful in collecting papyri, statues and other artefacts for the trustees of the British Museum: numbering into the thousands and of great cultural and historical significance. Budge published well over 100 monographs, which shaped the development of future scholarship and are still of great academic value today, dealing with subjects such as Egyptian religion, history and literature.

First published in 1908, this is the first of two volumes dealing with the kings of Egypt. Using a variety of material from the British Library's extensive collections, Budge meticulously collated the names of the Pharaohs and royal personages from the 1st to the 19th Dynasties of Egypt. With a detailed discussion concerning Egyptian chronology, this classic work will be of great interest and value to scholars and students of Ancient Egyptian history and archaeology.

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Vol. I: Dynasties I - XIX

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Books on Egypt and Chaldaea

THE BOOK
OF
THE KINGS OF EGYPT

OR THE KA, NEBTI, HORUS, SUTEN BÂT, AND RĀ NAMES
OF THE PHARAOHS WITH TRANSLITERATIONS,
FROM MENES, THE FIRST DYNASTIC KING OF
EGYPT, TO THE EMPEROR DECIUS, WITH CHAP-
TERS ON THE ROYAL NAMES, CHRONOLOGY,
ETC.

BY

E. A. WALLIS BUDGE, M.A., LITT. D., D. LITT., D. LIT.

KEEPER OF THE EGYPTIAN AND ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES
IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM

VOL. I.

DYNASTIES I—XIX

LONDON

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1908

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PREFACE.

THE present work represents an attempt made to gather together the Ka, Nebti, Horus, Suten Bât, and Râ names of the Pharaohs and royal personages of Egypt found on the monuments, and though the lists printed in it make no pretension to be complete, they are, I believe, the fullest hitherto published. I have drawn but sparingly for variants upon the unrivalled collection of scarabs in the British Museum, some 11,500 in number, because an exhaustive Catalogue of these is in course of preparation by Mr. H. R. Hall. Little apology is needed for the appearance of this work, for both the "Königsbuch" of Lepsius, and "Le Livre des Rois" of Brugsch and Bouriant have been out of print for some years. Moreover, since these works were issued the excavations carried out in Egypt by Amélineau, J. de Morgan, Naville, Petrie, Garstang, Quibell, Legrain, Daressy, and others have produced monuments inscribed with scores of royal names which were unknown to Lepsius, Brugsch, and Bouriant.

The grouping of the names into Dynasties is substantially that of Manetho, and transcripts of his King List, the Book of the Sothis, the Old Chronicle, the Table of Eratosthenes, etc., have been added for convenient reference. In the Chapter on Egyptian Chronology in the Introduction the reader will find the difficulties of the subject indicated, and the comparative table of the chronological systems which have been proposed from the days of Champollion Figeac to the present time will illustrate the divergence of opinion about a most troublesome branch of Egyptology. A list of recent papers bearing on the Chronology of Egypt has also been added.

I am indebted to Herr Adolf Holzhausen for the care which he has devoted to the printing of this book.

E. A. WALLIS BUDGE.

BRITISH MUSEUM,
April 11th, 1908.

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INTRODUCTION.

CHAPTER I.

EGYPTIAN ROYAL NAMES.

THE year 1849 is a memorable one in the annals of Egyptology, for it saw the appearance of the "Chronologie der Ägypter" by Richard Lepsius, to whom we owe so much work that is solid and enduring. Nine years later he published the supplementary volume entitled "Königsbuch der alten Ägypter", in which, for the first time, was published a series of synoptical tables of the Egyptian Dynasties, together with seventy-three tables containing nearly one thousand names of the kings of Egypt. This work was, and still is, of the first importance for the study of Egyptian chronology, for it represents the first serious attempt made by a competent scholar to reduce to order the confused chronological and historical statements made in Egyptian texts, and to compare the systems of Egyptian chronology formulated by writers in Greek, almost all of which are based upon the famous List of Egyptian Dynasties compiled by Manetho for Ptolemy Philadelphus. This investigation

in the domain of Egyptian Chronology threw much light on the subject, and at the same time incited other scholars to turn their attention to the correct arrangement of the historical facts which the results of the newly discovered decipherment of Egyptian hieroglyphics had placed in their hands. Lepsius's conclusions were undoubtedly the best which could be drawn from the facts available at that time, and they were adopted by Egyptologists generally throughout Europe, but his materials were insufficient for the scope of his work, and some of his chronological theories, in the face of the facts which have been steadily accumulating during the last fifty-one years, must now be rejected. That this is so is not to be wondered at, indeed the marvel is that so many of his theories have been proved correct by recent discoveries, and that so many of his guesses are supported by facts. To attempt to enumerate the important results which he formulated in the books mentioned above would be out of place here, but attention may be drawn to the fact that he was the first to show by the royal protocols which he published, that the greater number of the Pharaohs, and the Ptolemies and Roman Emperors after them, possessed five names, the import of which may be thus described:

The **FIRST** was the "Horus Name", or that which was borne by the king as the representative of Horus, the great god of heaven, whose symbol was a hawk. Originally this Horus was "Ḥeru-ur", *i. e.*, "Horus the Great", the Arouëris of the later Greek writers, but in later periods his attributes included those of Horus of Behuṭet,

the great War-god of Edfû and the district round about that city, and those of several other forms of Horus, among them being Horus "the son of Isis, the son of Osiris". The object of calling the king "the Horus" was, as M. Moret has aptly remarked, to indicate that he was the "son of the gods", and "son of Râ" in particular.¹ The Horus name of a king is that which was given to his KA, or "Double", and it is written inside a representation of an object called the "Serekh", in the manner shewn here. The example given is the Horus name of Seneferu, the last king of the IIIrd, or first king of the IVth dynasty, and it reads *Neb Maât*, "Lord of Maât", i. e., "Lord of Right", or Truth, or Law; above the "Serekh" is the hawk of Horus wearing the Crowns of the North and the South. The KA, as is well known, is a shadowy or ghostly form of the man, or a "shadowy second self", like the *Kra* of the Tshi-speaking peoples of the Gold Coast,² and the *Doshi* of the Ba-Huana.³ About the "Serekh"  there has been some difference of opinion among Egyptologists. By some it has been regarded as a representation of a fringed banner, and by others as the plan of a building, more especially of a tomb.⁴

1. *Du Caractère Religieux de la Royauté Pharaonique*, Paris, 1902, p. 19.

2. A. B. Ellis, *The Tshi-speaking Peoples*, London, 1887, p. 149.

3. E. Torday and T. A. Joyce, *Notes on the Ethnography of the Ba-Huana*.

4. Maspero, *Revue Critique*, 1888, p. 118.

The most recent writer on the subject, M. A. Muret, regards it as the plan of either a temple or a tomb, wherein the Double of the king received both during his life-time and after his death the divine cult and the funerary cult.¹ And he shews that in placing the hawk of Horus on the "Serekh" the Egyptians intended to indicate that the king had taken his seat upon his throne as king, *i. e.*, had been officially enthroned. The custom of giving a Horus name to the king dates from the Ist dynasty, and proofs of this fact will be found *infra*, p. 8. Here we have the Horus names TCHA and KHENT, and if ĀḤA really be the Horus name of Menes, it follows that we have the Horus name of the first king of the Dynastic Period. The Nubian kings followed the Egyptians in adopting Horus names; thus Shabaka employed as his Ka name "Seqer-taui", Tirhâkâh, "Qa-khâu", and Tanuath-Āmen, "Uah-mert". The Ka name of Cambyses the Persian was "Sma-taui"; of Alexander the Great, the Macedonian, "Ḥeq-qennu"; of Ptolemy IV, the Greek, "Ḥunnu-qenu", or "Ḥunnu-qenu-skhā-en-su-tef-f"; and of Domitian, the Roman, Ḥunnu-qen. Some kings used their Ka name for their second and third names also. Thus "Neb-Maāt" was the first and second names of Seneferu (vol. I, p. 17); "Tet-Khâu" was the first and second names of Āssā (vol. I, p. 29); and "Ānkh-mestu" was the first, second, and third names of Usertsen I (vol. I, p. 53). Now Horus was in all periods associated with Set, in fact was the counterpart of this god, and we find

1. *Op. cit.*, p. 20.

from the monuments that one king at least possessed a name as the representative of Set, as well as that of Horus. Thus the Horus name of one of the kings of the IInd dynasty was "Sekhem-âb", and his Set name was "Per-âb-sen"; in the former case the hawk of Horus , stands above the "Serekh", and in the latter , the symbol of Set (vol. I, p. 13). In another case the hawk  and the Set-animal are written above the "Serekh" which contains the Horus-Set name "Khā sekhemui" (vol. I, p. 9).

The **SECOND** name of the king is preceded by the group of signs , the true reading of which, thanks to M. Daressy,¹ is shown to be "Nebti". In it the vulture  is the symbol of Nekhebit, the goddess of the city of Nekhebet, and the goddess of the South *par excellence*. Among the earliest representations of this goddess is that on the granite vase found by Mr. Quibell at Hierakonpolis.² In this we see the vulture of Nekhebit standing, with her right talon placed on the symbol of the "seal", , which contains the name of king BESH , and her left on the symbol of the union of the North and South  i. e., of Upper and Lower Egypt. Whether she appears as a vulture, or an uraeus, or a woman, she always bears or wears the symbols of the South, viz., the White Crown of the South , or  or the

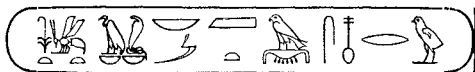
1. *Recueil de Travaux*, tom. XVII. p. 113.

2. *Hierakonpolis*, Plate 37.

White Crown with feathers , or the papyrus plant , or the papyrus sceptre . The uraeus  in the group represents Uatchit, the goddess of the city of Pe-Tep, or Buto, the goddess of the North *par excellence*. Whether she appears as a serpent, or a woman, she always bears or wears the symbols of the North, viz., the Red Crown of the North , or , or the lotus plant , or the lotus sceptre . In a drawing by Lanzone,¹ she is represented in the form of an uraeus wearing , and she has before her the sceptre  and the seal . Thus the NEBTI group means that the king represents the goddesses Nekhebit and Uatchit, and that he is the lord of the Two Egypts, or the Two Lands, *i. e.*, of the North and the South. The oldest form of the NEBTI group is given by an ivory plaque in the Museum at Cairo, where it appears as ; in this the hawk symbolizes the South, and the serpent  the North. If we look at the royal names from the IIIrd to the XIIth dynasty it will be seen that the Horus name, or Ka name, and the Nebti name of many of the kings are the same, *e. g.*, Tcheser has  for both, Khufu has  for both, Mer-en-Rā has  for both, Pepi I. has  for both, Menthu-ḥetep Neb-tauī-Rā has  for both, Sānkh-ka-Rā has  for both, Āmen-em-ḥāt I. has  for both, and so on. After the reign of Usertsen the first and second names of the king are usually different.

1. *Dizionario*, Plate LX.

The **THIRD** name of the king is that which is preceded by the signs , *Heru nub*, *i. e.*, "Horus of gold". It occurs for the first time in connexion with the name of Seneferu, the last king of the IIIrd or first king of the IVth dynasty, within a cartouche thus:



We also find  (vol. I, p. 20), and  (vol. I, p. 33). So far back as the IIIrd dynasty we find that Rā ☉ takes the place of Horus in the group, for in the titles of Tcheser we have ☉ (vol. I, p. 16) instead of  of the later times. In the Palermo Stone, as M. Moret has already pointed out,¹ the third name of the king is called the "royal gold name" . The general meaning of , when applied to the king, is that he is of, or like, the gold of Horus, *i. e.*, he is of the same substance as Horus, or Rā. Neb-taui-Rā Menthu-hetep called himself the "gold of the gods"  (vol. I, p. 47), and gold, it is well known, has usually been associated with the gods. That the metal gold is really intended is clear from variants like  where the determinative for "metal" follows the name *nub* "gold" (vol. I, p. 77). In later times the name of Rā ☉ was added to , thus  ☉, as we find in the inscriptions of Heru-em-heb (vol. I, p. 154).

1. *Recueil de Travaux*, XXIII, p. 126.

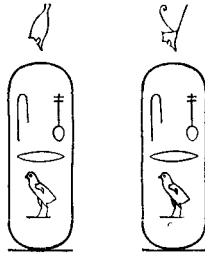
The **FOURTH** name is preceded by  which, as is now known, is to be read *Suten Bât*.¹ The first sign, *suten* , means "king of the South", and the second, , "king of the North", and together they indicate that the king to whom these signs are applied is "King of the South and North", *i. e.*, of Upper and Lower Egypt. The king is again held to be the successor of Râ, and therefore of every solar god, who was the lord of the two halves into which he divided the universe. The name which follows  is commonly called the "prenomen", and is written within an oval, , the *cartouche*, in Egyptian *shennu*   ; the fact that cartouches contained royal names was first pointed out by Zoëga, before the close of the XVIIIth century.² The oldest form of the cartouche is circular, and from the scene on the vase of king BESH  it is clear that the circle with a bar attached was intended to represent a ring with a flat bezel, or seal-ring. This, of course, symbolized the *shen*  , or circular course of the sun about the universe, and when the king's name was written inside it, the meaning was that the king was the representative of the Sun god, that his rule extended to every part of the course of the sun, and that both he and his name would, like the sun,

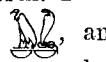
1. A summary of the discussions on the reading is given by Moret, *op. cit.*, p. 27.

2. *De Usu et Origine Obeliscorum*, Rome, 1797, p. 465.

endure for ever. On some reliefs the cutting of the cartouche suggests that the name within it was enclosed by a rope or cord the ends of which were tied together in an elongated knot. The use of cords and knots in magical ceremonies is too well known to need description here, but if the cartouche was supposed to be formed by a rope, we may assume that the rope was intended to give magical protection to the name.

Another form of  is supplied by the Palermo Stone in connexion with the name of Seneferu, where we find



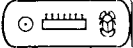
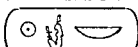
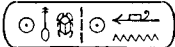
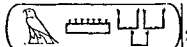
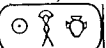
The two crowns, one of the South , and one of the North , were clearly intended to represent , and to indicate that "Seneferu" was the king's name both as Lord of the South and Lord of the North. In the early period the groups , , , and , when prefixed to the names of kings appear had much the same meaning. The title  is sometimes written within the cartouche, *e.g.*, in the example quoted above, p. XVII, and it is clear that under the early dynasties any

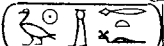
or all the titles prefixed to the royal names might be so written at times. In fact, custom had not yet definitely decided what the cartouche should or should not contain. There is no doubt that the fourth name of the king was a solar name, for the god whose name is always mentioned in it is Rā, the Sun-god; and we have proof of this from monuments from the middle of the IVth dynasty downwards. In the *Suten Bât* names of the earlier kings of the IVth dynasty, *e. g.*, Seneferu and Khufu, the actual name of Rā is not mentioned, but its existence seems to be implied in both.

If we examine the *Suten Bât* names of certain families of kings it becomes clear that a well recognized rule underlay their formation. Thus Amen-ḥetep I was called "Tcheser-ka-Rā", or "Holy is the Ka of Rā"; and Thothmes I, "Āa-kheper-ka-Rā", or "The Ka of Rā becometh great"; Thothmes II, "Āa-kheper-en-Rā", or "Great is the becoming of Rā"; Hātshepset, "Maāt-ka-Rā", or "True is the Ka of Rā"; Thothmes III, "Men-kheper-Rā", or "Stable is he who is created by Rā"; Thothmes IV, "Men-kheperu-Rā", or "Stable are the creations of Rā"; Amen-ḥetep II, "Āa-kheperu-Rā", or "Great are the creations of Rā"; Āi, "Kheper-kheperu-Rā-āri-Maāt", or "The Creator of creations is Rā, the maker of Maāt"; Tut-ānkh-Āmen, "Neb-kheperu-Rā", or "Lord of creations is Rā"; Heru-em-ḥeb, "Tcheser-kheperu-Rā", or "Holy are the creations of Rā"; Amen-ḥetep III, "Neb-Maāt-Rā", or "Lord of Maāt is Rā". The subjects chosen in these prenomens are the Ka of

Rā, Maāt, *i. e.*, Right or Truth, and the created one, or creations, of Rā. The formation of the prenomen of Amen-ḥetep IV is different from that of all the other kings of his dynasty, but this is not to be wondered at, seeing that he held theological opinions different from those of the other kings. Moreover, in his prenomen as Khuen-Āten he added the words "Beloved of the Disk", *meri Āten*.

It seems too that the prenomens of the kings of one dynasty influenced the formation of those of the kings of another. Thus the prenomen of Āāḥmes I, the first king of the XVIIIth dynasty, is "Neb-peḥti-Rā", and that of Rameses I, the first king of the XIXth dynasty, is "Men-peḥti-Rā". The prenomen of Amen-ḥetep III is "Neb-Maāt-Rā", and that of Seti I is "Men-Maāt-Rā". The "User-Maāt-Rā" of Rameses II is repeated in the prenomens of Rameses III, Rameses IV, Rameses V, Rameses VII, Amen-em-āp, Thekeleth I, Uasarken II, Uasarken-sa-Āst, Thekeleth-sa-Āst, Shashanq III, P-ānkhi, a Nubian, etc. Another example of the above-mentioned fact is supplied by the prenomens of the kings of the XXVIth dynasty. Thus Psammetichus I is called "Uaḥ-āb-Rā", or "Rā maketh prosperous the heart"; Nekau, "Nem-āb-Rā", or "Rā reneweth the heart"; Psammetichus II, "Nefer-āb-Rā", or "Rā is the beauty of the heart"; Uaḥ-āb-Rā, "Ḥāā-āb-Rā", or "Rā rejoiceth the heart"; Āāḥmes, "Khnem-āb-Rā", or "Rā uniteth himself to the heart". Finally it may be noted that although the name of Rā is always the first sign

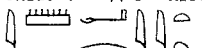
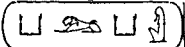
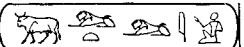
in the cartouche containing the SUTEN BÂT name, it is to be read last, except in some few names, *e. g.*, Rā-messu, or Rameses, and Πατοσης in Manetho's IVth Dynasty, which must represent some name beginning with Rā. This fact is proved by Assyrian, Greek, and Hebrew transcriptions of Egyptian royal names. Thus in the Tell al-Amarna Tablets *Men-kheper-Rā*  (Thothmes III) is transcribed by *Ma-na-akh-bi-ir-ya*; *Neb-Maāt-Rā*  (Āmen-ḥetep III) is transcribed by *Ni-im-mu-u-ri-ya*; and *Nefer-kheperu-Rā-uā-en-Rā*  (Āmen-ḥetep IV) is transcribed by *Ni-ip-khu-ur-ri-ri-ya*. Again, *Tet-ka-Rā*  is transcribed in Greek by Τανξέρης, and where the name Horus occurs instead of Rā it comes last also, as in Μενξερης = , and *Uah-āb-Rā*  is transcribed in Greek by Ἀπρτης, and in Hebrew by *Khophr'ā* כּוֹפֶרְא.

The FIFTH name of the king was the "son of Rā", , name, which was, like the SUTEN BÂT name, written inside a cartouche. The title "son of Rā" was sometimes written with the name, inside the cartouche, as in the cases of Unās,  (vol. I, p. 31), and Āntef-āa  (vol. I, p. 44), sometimes *after* the cartouche, outside it, as in the case of Pepi II,  (vol. I, p. 36), but more usually *before* the cartouche, immediately after that containing the SUTEN BÂT name. Thus the fourth and fifth names of

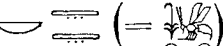
the king were "solar names", but the fifth did not necessarily carry with it sovereignty. The fifth name of the king seems to have been his private name, or that which was given him at his birth, but though it appears to be certain that every king must have had such a name, the "son of Rā" names of many of the early kings have not come down to us. This is the case with the great kings Tchaser, Seneferu, Khufu, Khāfrā, Menkau-Rā, and others, and it is not until the end of the Vth or beginning of the VIth dynasty that "son of Rā" names become general. The first "son of Rā" name known to us seems to be Āssā ; the fourth and fifth names of Unās are alike, and this is also the case with Tetā (vol. I, pp. 30, 31). The various foreign kings who ruled Egypt usually adopted Egyptian titles for their SUTEN BĀT names, and had transcriptions of their own names placed in their second cartouche; compare the names of Cambyses and Darius, vol. II, pp. 91, 92. On the other hand, Xerxes used his private name for both his fourth and fifth names (*ibid.*, p. 94), and Artaxerxes prefixed  to his private name. The Macedonians and Ptolemies adopted Egyptian titles for their fourth names, and their own private names became their fifth names. Alexander the Great added to his fifth name the words "son of Āmen" (vol. II, p. 107), and every Ptolemy, with the exception of Soter and Philadelphus, added the titles "ever-living", and "beloved of Ptah", or "beloved of Isis", or "beloved of Ptah and Isis", to his private name in his second cartouche.

Several of the Roman Emperors dispensed with Egyptian titles in their first cartouches, and as SUTEN BÂT names they employed first "Autokrator", and later "Autokrator Caesar". Their "son of Rā" names were their private names, after which they added titles, like the Ptolemies. Thus in the second cartouche of Caesar Augustus was inscribed "Caesar, ever-living, beloved of Ptah and Isis"; in that of Tiberius, "Tiberius Caesar, ever-living"; in that of Caligula, "Caius Caesar Germanicus, ever-living"; in that of Claudius, "Claudius Tiberius", or "Germanicus Autokrator"; in that of Nero, "Autokrator Nero"; etc.

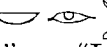
The Nubian kings of the Northern Kingdom whose capital was at Napata (Gebel Barkal) usually followed the custom of the Egyptians in placing their private names in their second cartouche, *e. g.*, Senka-Āmen-seken, Athlenersa, Amathel, etc.; on the other hand, one of them adopted for his fourth name the title "Sameri-Āmen", and for his fifth, "Ĥeru-sa-âtef" (vol. II, p. 203). The kings of the Southern Kingdom, who had their capital at Meroë, used cartouches in a somewhat irregular way. A few of them followed the custom of the Egyptians and inscribed titles in their first cartouche, and their private names in their second cartouche. Thus the first cartouche of Netek-Āmen contains the title "Kheper-ka-Rā", and the second his private name "Netek-Āmen" (vol. II, p. 209); and his queen placed in her first cartouche "Mer-ka-Rā", and in her second her private name "Āmen-tari", or "Āmen-

tarit". We also find one queen with "Āmentarit"
 as her prenomen, and "Kenthāhebit"
 as her nomen (vol. II, p. 206). Ar-
 kenkherl had three cartouches: in the first he placed
 his prenomen "Ānkh-ka-Rā", in his second, "Second
 priest of Osiris, lord of the South", and in his third,
 "Arkenkherl", his private name. One king made
 "Kalka"   his SUTEN BĀT name, and
 "Karterā", or "Kalterā"  his "son
 of Rā" name (vol. II, p. 207).

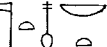
It now remains to note the other titles which were
 prefixed to the cartouches of kings. These were:—

1.  (= ) *Neb tau* "Lord of the Two
 Lands", either the two halves of the universe, *i. e.*, the
 North and the South, or Upper and Lower Egypt, or
 the two lands, one on each side of the Nile, (vol. I,
 p. 50.) This title was sometimes placed inside the car-
 touche.

2.  *Neter nefer*,¹  (vol. II, p. 76), *i. e.*,
 "Beautiful god", or "Well-doing god".

3.  *Neb ari khet*, *i. e.*, "Lord, creator of
 things", or "Lord who created the world".

4.  *Tā ānkh Rā mā tchetta*, *i. e.*, "Giv-
 er of life, like Rā, for ever" (vol. I, p. 59).

1. Fem.  (vol. I, p. 121).

5.   *Neb khāu*, *i. e.*, "Lord of crowns" (vol. I, p. 103).

6.    *Ānkh utcha senb*, *i. e.*, "Life, strength, health [be to him]" (vol. I, p. 113).

7.  =  *Suten Bāt*, *i. e.*, King of the South and North (vol. I, p. 130).

8.  =  *sa Rā*, *i. e.*, "Son of Rā" (vol. I, p. 151).

9.  *Per āa*, *i. e.*, "Great House", the "Pharaoh"  of the Bible; we also have *Per-āa pa āa*   , "The great Pharaoh" (vol. II, p. 94).

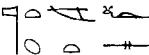
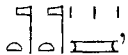
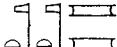
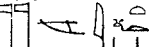
10. Many of the titles of the Ptolemies were translated into Egyptian thus:—

Ptolemy I. NETCH   "Divine Avenger" = SOTER.

Ptolemy II. NETER MER-SEN     "Divine loving brother" = PHILADELPHUS.  ,  , or   = the two brother-loving gods. The fem. is  .

Ptolemy III. P-NETER-MENKH   "The beneficent god" = EUERGETES. The fem. is  , and the dual    .

Ptolemy IV. NETER MER-TEF-F    , or    "God loving his father" = PHILOPATOR.

The fem. is , and the dual ,
, or .

Ptolemy V. P-NETER PER  "The god who appeareth" = EPIPHANES. The fem. is , and the dual , .

Ptolemy VI(?). P-NETER-SHEPS(?) -TEF-F, "The god who sanctifies(?) his father" = EUPATOR.

Ptolemy VII(?). P-NETER-MUT-F-MERI , or , or , "The god loving his mother". The dual is , .

In Roman times the following variants are found:

For  we have , , , .

For  we have , , , ,
, , .

For  we have , , , , etc.

For  we have , , , , , ,
, , .

CHAPTER II.

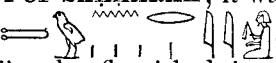
EGYPTIAN CHRONOLOGY.

Egyptian chronology has, at intervals, during the last six thousand years, formed a subject of curiosity and study among the learned, but in spite of this the matter is full of difficulties, and at the present time no general agreement, even as to fundamental questions, has been arrived at. The "Palermo Stone"¹ shews that under the Ancient Empire the Egyptians possessed a series of Annals of the kings of the early dynasties, and that they had traditions, of a more or less historical character, which preserved the names of some of the kings who reigned before the union of the Kingdoms of the South and North by Menâ, or Menes. The evidence of this monument makes it clear that the principal events of each year were carefully noted from the beginning of the 1st Dynasty downwards, and the fragment of the Stone which has come down to us gives valuable indications as to the probable length of the period that must be assigned to the first five dynasties. Up to the present no similar monument recording the Annals of the later dynasties has been found, but certain lists of kings, which are more or less complete, are available, and these may be briefly mentioned.

1. First published by Pellegrini in *Archivio storico Siciliano*, N. S., tome XX, pp. 297—316, with plates.

The most complete of these is contained in the famous "ROYAL PAPYRUS OF TURIN", which is now in the Museum of Turin.¹ Its value was first recognized by Champollion le Jeune, who described it as a "tableau chronologique, un vrai canon royal". The papyrus was despatched in a box to Turin, but without packing, and when it arrived at its destination it was found to be broken into scores of little pieces, which lay in a heap at the bottom of the box. In 1826 Seyffarth went to Turin and undertook the work of rejoining the fragments, and he reconstructed a roll of papyrus of twelve columns or pages, each column containing 26 to 30 names of divine or human kings. The "restoration" of the Papyrus by Seyffarth was condemned by Rosellini, Birch, de Rouge, and others, and it seems quite certain that in some places at least the rejoining of the fragments was directed by guesswork. The text of the papyrus is written in the hieratic character and, when complete, may have, as Dr. Birch calculated, contained the names of about three hundred and thirty kings, which he thought coincided with the three hundred and thirty kings mentioned by Herodotus (Bk. II, § 100). The lengths of the reigns of certain kings were given in years, months, and days. Recently the Papyrus has been carefully studied by Dr. Eduard Meyer, who declares that he has derived from his examination of it some indications of importance chronologically.

1. See Lepsius, *Auswahl*, plates 3—6.

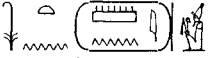
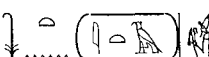
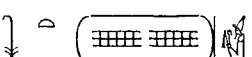
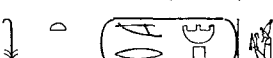
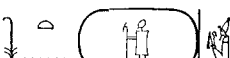
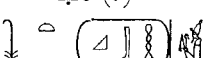
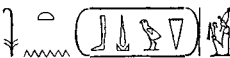
The next King List of importance is that which is commonly known as the **TABLET OF ABYDOS**; it was discovered by Dümichen in the Temple of Osiris at Abydos in 1864. On the Tablet we see Seti I, accompanied by his son and successor Rameses II, addressing 75 of his predecessors, whose cartouches are arranged in chronological order before him; the list is ended by Seti's own name. A third King List is known as the **TABLET OF SAKKÂRAH**; it was found in the tomb of Thunurei, , a royal scribe and "chief reader", who flourished in the reign of Rameses II. It contains 50 royal names, including the name of Rameses II; when complete the number of royal names on the Tablet was 58. Here also may be mentioned a second King List from Abydos, made for Rameses II, the remains of which are in the British Museum (Northern Egyptian Gallery, No. 61), and the **TABLET OF KARNAK**.¹ Of the arrangement of the kings' names on the latter no satisfactory explanation has yet been given, but it is of value because it gives the names of several kings of the XIth and XIII—XVIIth dynasties.

The following are the royal names on the **TABLET OF ABYDOS** and **TABLET OF SAKKÂRAH**:²—

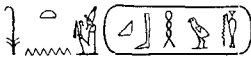
1. See Lepsius, *Auswahl*, plate 1; the most recent copy of this monument is that published by Sethe.

2. The readings of some names are corrected by the new collations of the Lists made for Prof. Meyer.

TABLET OF ABYDOS.

- 1 
MENĀ
- 2 
TETĀ
- 3 
ĀTETH
- 4 
ĀTA (ĀTTI?)
- 5 
ĤESEPTI (SEMTE)
- 6 
MERBAP
- 7 
ĤU (?)
- 8 
QEBĤ
- 9 
BETCHAU

TABLET OF ŞAKKÂRAH.

- 1 
MERBAPEN
- 2 
QEBĤU
- 3 
BAIUNETER

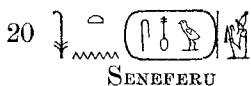
TABLET OF ABYDOS.



TABLET OF SAKKÂRAH.



TABLET OF ABYDOS.

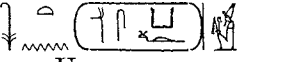


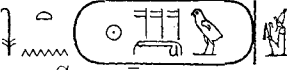
TABLET OF ŞAKKĀRAH.



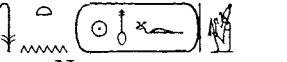
TABLET OF ABYDOS.

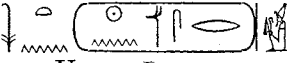
25 
 SHEPSEKAF

26 
 USERKAF

27 
 SAHURĀ

28 
 KAKĀĀ

29 
 NEFERFRĀ

30 
 USRENĀ

TABLET OF ŠAKKĀRAH.

21 [Name broken away]

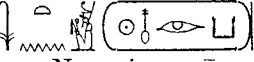
22 [Name broken away]

23 [Name broken away]

24 [Name broken away]

25 
 USERKAF

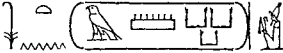
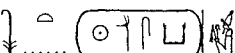
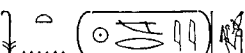
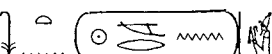
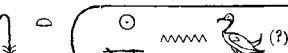
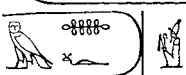
26 
 SAHURĀ

27 
 NEFERĀRIKARĀ

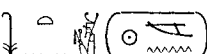
28 
 SHEPSESKARĀ

29 
 KHĀNEFERRĀ

TABLET OF ABYDOS.

- 31 
MENKAU-HERU
- 32 
TETKARĀ
- 33 
UNĀS
- 34 
TETĀ
- 35 
USERKARĀ
- 36 
MERIRĀ
- 37 
MERENRĀ
- 38 
NEFERKARĀ
- 39 

MERENRĀ - TCHEFA-
EMSAF

TABLET OF ŞAKKĀRAH.

- 30 
MENKA-HERU
- 31 
TETKARĀ
- 32 
UNĀS
- 33 
TETĀ
- 34 
PEPI (I)
- 35 
MERENRĀ
- 36 
NEFERKARĀ (PEPI II)

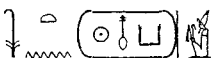
TABLET OF ABYDOS.

40 

NETERKARĀ

41 

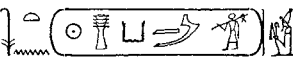
MENKARĀ

42 

NEFERKARĀ

43 

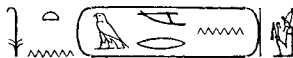
NEFERKARĀ-NEBI

44 

TETKARĀ-MAĀ...

45 

NEFERKARĀ-KHENTU

46 

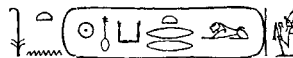
MEREN-HERU

47 

SENEFERKA

48 

KAENRĀ, or NEKARĀ

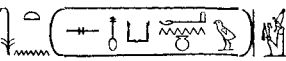
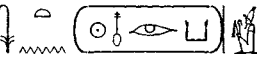
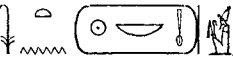
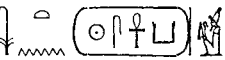
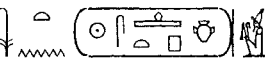
49 

NEFERKARĀ TERERL (?)

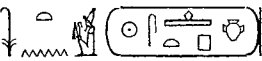
TABLET OF ŠAKKĀRAH.

TABLETS OF ABYDOS AND ŞAKKÂRAH. XXXVII

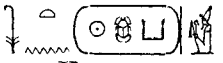
TABLET OF ABYDOS.

- 50 
NEFERKA-HERU
- 51 
NEFERKARĀ PEPI SENB
- 52 
SENEFERKA-ĀNNU
- 53 
... KAURĀ
- 54 
NEFERKAURĀ
- 55 
NEFERKAU-HERU
- 56 
NEFERĀRIKARĀ
- 57 
NEBĤAPRĀ
- 58 
SĀNKHKARĀ
- 59 
SEHETEPĀBRĀ

TABLET OF ŞAKKÂRAH.

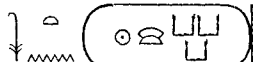
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- 37 
NEBĤAPRĀ
- 38 
SĀNKHKARĀ
- 39 
SEHETEPĀBRĀ

TABLET OF ABYDOS.

60 
KHEPERKARĀ

61 
NUBKaurĀ

62 
KHĀKHEPERĀ

63 
KHĀKAURĀ

64 
MAĀTENRĀ

65 
MAĀKHERURĀ

66 
NEBPEHTIRĀ

67 
TCHESERKARĀ

68 
ĀAKHEPERKARĀ

TABLET OF ŠAKKĀRAH.

40 
KHEPERKARĀ

41 
NUBKARĀ

42 
KHĀKHEPERĀ

43 
KHAKARĀ

44 
MAĀT-EN-RĀ

45 
MAĀKHERURĀ

46 
SEBEKKARĀ

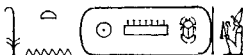
47 
NEBPEHRĀ

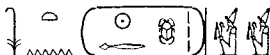
48 
TCHESERKARĀ

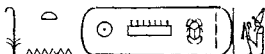
49 
[ĀAKHEPERKARĀ]

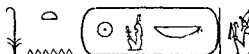
TABLET OF ABYDOS.

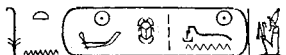
69 
ĀAKHEPERENRĀ

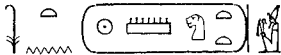
70 
MENKHEPERRĀ

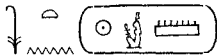
71 
ĀAKHEPERURĀ

72 
MENKHEPERURĀ

73 
NEBMAĀTRĀ

74 
TCHESERKHEPERURĀ -
SETEP-EN-RĀ

75 
MENPEHTIRĀ

76 
MENMAĀTRĀ

TABLET OF ŞAKĶĀRAH.

50 
[ĀAKHEPERENRĀ]

51 
[MENKHEPERRĀ]

52 
[ĀAKHEPERURĀ]

53 
[MENKHEPERURĀ]

54 
NEB[-MAĀT-RĀ]

55 
... SETEPENRĀ

56 
MEN[PEHTIRĀ]

57 
MEN[MAĀTRĀ]

58 
[USRMAĀTRĀ]-SETEP-
ENRĀ.

Now if we compare these lists of kings with each other, it becomes at once clear that, although they are both supposed to cover the same ground, they differ considerably in many places. Thus the Tablet of Şakḳârah opens with the name of Merbapen, which is the sixth in the Tablet of Abydos, and the Tablet of Abydos contains a batch of eighteen names for which there is no equivalent in the Tablet of Şakḳârah. We are therefore obliged to conclude that those who drew up these lists have only given us series of selected names. Moreover, monuments bearing numbers of royal names which are not included in either list are well known to Egyptologists. The order of the names is substantially the same in each list, but we may note that in the Tablet of Şakḳârah names Nos. 37—46 are written in reverse order. Each list stops at the beginning of the XIXth dynasty, and therefore we can obtain no help from either in constructing a list of the remaining kings of that dynasty, or of the following dynasties. For help in this difficulty recourse must be had to the famous List of Kings, which tradition says was drawn up for Ptolemy Philadelphus in the third century before Christ by MANETHO of Sebennytus. This List formed part of his *Αἰγυπτιακά*, and in it he divided the kings of Egypt into thirty Dynasties. The first section dealt with the mythological part of the history of Egypt, and with Dynasties I—XI; the second with Dynasties XII—XIX, and the third with Dynasties XX—XXX. His work is lost, but four versions of the King List are

extant,¹ and are found in the "Chronography" of GEORGE THE MONK, the Syncellus of Tarasius, Patriarch of Constantinople, who flourished in the VIIIth century of our era. The oldest version of the King List is that of the Chronicle of JULIUS AFRICANUS, a Libyan who flourished early in the IIIrd century A. D., which is preserved in the Chronicle of EUSEBIUS, Bishop of Caesarea (born A. D. 264, died about 340). Eusebius himself gives a King List, which contains many interpolations. If the versions of the King List of Manetho according to Africanus and Eusebius be compared, it will be seen that they do not agree in the arrangement of the dynasties, or in the lengths of the reigns of the kings, or in the total number of kings assigned to the different dynasties. Thus Africanus makes 561 kings reign in 5524 years, while Eusebius gives the number of kings as 361, and he says their total reigns amount only to 4480, or 4780 years. The version of Africanus agrees better with the monuments than that of Eusebius. It is probable that Manetho drew on the writings of the best authorities available in his time, but it is very doubtful if the sources of his information were complete or wholly trustworthy. We may, however, be quite sure that his compilation was generally regarded as a valuable work for some centuries after his death, and that he was held to be a great authority

1. See *Fragmenta Historicorum Graecorum*, vol. II, ed. Didot; Bunsen, *Egypt's Place*, vol. I, Appendix; Lepsius, *Königsbuch*, Berlin, 1858.

on Egyptian history and chronology, or we should not find literary impostors of ancient days endeavouring to obtain circulation for their own pseudo-historical works by issuing them under his name. Manetho must not be blamed for the mistakes which his editors and copyists made, but, on the other hand, he can at best only have repeated Ptolemaic traditions, based, no doubt, on King Lists which were as incomplete as the Tablet of Abydos and the Tablet of Şakḳârah.

In dealing with Egyptian Chronology it must always be remembered that, comparatively speaking, little is known about it. Many writers on the subject have spent much time and ingenuity in trying to make facts derived from the monuments square with Manetho's King List, and the result of their torturing of the figures and their manipulation of the names has frequently obscured the truth. Some investigators have misused facts in their endeavours to frame a system of Egyptian Chronology, which should harmonize with Archbishop Ussher's dates given in our Bibles, and others, with more ingenuity than knowledge, have framed schemes which the monuments now available contradict on most points. To construct a perfectly complete series of the kings of Egypt, with their dates, we need a complete set of monuments which would tell the order of the succession of the kings, and the length of each king's reign. Such a set of monuments does not exist, and therefore no complete system of Egyptian Chronology can be formulated. A sufficient number of royal mo-

numents does exist to justify the making of a general assumption as to the probable length of the period of Dynastic Civilization, but not to make a detailed scheme of its chronology; these facts are proved by the differences that exist in the various systems of Egyptian Chronology which have been proposed in recent years. A system which is, however, *approximately* correct can be framed, and to make this recourse must be had to the monuments.

Now, we find in the Pyramid Text¹ of Pepi II, a king of the VIth dynasty, an allusion to the “gods who were born on the five days which are added to the year”. This shews at once that the Egyptians were at that time using, for the ordinary purposes of daily life, a year to which they were in the habit of adding five days² in order to make it equal to the length of the true year, as they understood it. In other words, they had a vague year, or wandering year, or calendar year, of 365 days.³ This year was divided into three seasons, each of which contained four months. The first season was that of the Inundation which was called  SHAT(?), or AKHET, and began in July; the second

1. Ed. Maspero, *Pyramides de Saggarah*, p. 394, line 754.

2.  or  or  or .

Brugsch, *Thesaurus*, pp. 231–233, 479.

3. @@@ rrrrlll | □ ○ ~~~~~  { ∅ ∅
rrrrll | ~~~~~ ∅ | ∅
the year". Brugsch, *Thesaurus*, p. 249.

season was called  PERT, and began in November; the third season was called  SHEMU (coptic ϣωμ), and began in March.¹ Roughly speaking, these seasons corresponded to Winter, Spring, and Summer. Each month of these seasons contained 30 days. The four months of each season were called the first, second, third, and fourth month of that season. In late times the Copts gave to the twelve months names which were derived from the names of old Egyptian gods, festivals, etc., thus:—

EGYPTIAN.				COPTIC.
1st	month	of the Inundation	(Winter)	Thoth.
2nd	"	"	"	Paophi.
3rd	"	"	"	Athyr.
4th	"	"	"	Khoiak.
1st	"	"	Spring	Tybi.
2nd	"	"	"	Mekhir.
3rd	"	"	"	Phamenoth.
4th	"	"	"	Pharmuthi.
1st	"	"	Summer	Pakhon.
2nd	"	"	"	Payni.
3rd	"	"	"	Epiphi.
4th	"	"	"	Mesore.

The calendar containing twelve months of 30 days each survived for magical purposes until the beginning

1. According to Meyer (*Aeg. Chron.*, p.43) Akhet began on July 19 and ended Nov. 15; Pert on Nov. 16 and ended March 15; and Shemu on March 16 and ended July 13; then followed the "five days over the year".

of the New Empire at least. Thus on the back of a papyrus in the British Museum there is a complete 360-day calendar containing twelve months, each of thirty days, and each day is supposed to be divided into three parts, which are marked lucky , or unlucky . It may be noted in passing that the Babylonians possessed a similar calendar, a fact proved by tablet No. 32641 in the British Museum, which contains a list of twelve months, each of 30 days, lucky and unlucky, etc. The text is published by Rawlinson in *Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia*, vol.V, plate 48.

Now, it is clear that since the wandering, or calendar, year of 365 days was shorter than the true year by nearly a quarter of a day, every fourth wandering year would be shorter than the true year by nearly a whole day, and that given a sufficient number of years, the wandering year would work backward through all the months of the year until at length the first day of the wandering year would coincide with the first day of the solar year. This fact was discovered by the Egyptians at a very early period, and they found it necessary to employ another year which more closely resembled the true year in length. This second year began about the time of the Inundation, and its first day was declared to be that on which the star Sirius, or Sothis,¹ rose heliacally, *i. e.*, with the Sun. This year

1. In Egyptian *Sept*  .

began on July 19 or 20; it is called the "Sothic Year", and contained $365\frac{1}{4}$ days, *i. e.*, a few minutes more than the true solar year. The Egyptians found the wandering, or calendar, year sufficiently accurate for all the general purposes of life, but, unfortunately, it does not help the modern investigator to ascertain chronological data with sufficient exactitude for historical purposes. It is therefore necessary to look in the inscriptions for mentions of the risings of the star Sothis, expressed in terms of the wandering, or calendar, year, and if these can be found it is possible to arrive at fixed points in Egyptian chronology, for 1461 wandering, or calendar, years are equal to 1460 Sothic years, *i. e.*, one Sothic period, provided that it can be stated when the Sothic period referred to ended or began. Now the inscriptions do, fortunately, contain mentions of risings of the star Sirius expressed in terms of the wandering year, but they do not state when any Sothic period ended or began, indeed it is doubtful if the Egyptians know of the existence of the Sothic period.¹ Mr. Torr, after pointing out that Sirius did not really rise at intervals of exactly $365\frac{1}{4}$ days, that the cycle of Sirius did not really amount to four times $365\frac{1}{4}$ years, or 1461, that a Sothic period which ended at Alexandria A. D. 139 would really have begun there in B. C. 1318, and that further south the beginning and the ending would both have been considerably later, as the date of rising varies

1. See Brugsch, *Thesaurus*, p. 203.

with the latitude, comes to the conclusion that the Sothic period, or cycle of Sirius, was invented by the later Greeks at Alexandria.¹ Further, he thinks that "there is very little hope of correcting any dates in history by reference to the cycles of the phoenix and the dog-star, or other things pertaining to the calendar".²

The facts brought forward by those who think that a correct system of Egyptian Chronology can be founded on the notices of the risings of Sirius mentioned in the inscriptions may now be briefly noticed. The ablest supporter of this view is Prof. E. Meyer, who assumes the existence of three Sothic Periods which began respectively³ on

July 19 B. C. 1321-20 — 1318-17

July 19 B. C. 2781-80 — 2778-77

July 19 B. C. 4241-40 — 4238-37

The date of the ending of the Period which began B. C. 1321-20 is obtained from the statement of Censorinus⁴ who, writing A. D. 238 about the Egyptian year, says that it is reckoned from the first day of the Egyptian month of Thoth. He then goes on to say that the first day of the year in which he was writing was the first of Thoth, and that its equivalent was the

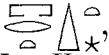
1. *Memphis and Mycenae*, p. 57.

2. *Ibid*, p. 60.

3. *Ägyptische Chronologie*, p. 28.

4. *De die natali*, XVIII. 10.

VIIIth day of the Kalends of July, or June 25, and adds that this was also the case one hundred years before (B. C. 139), when the equivalent of the first of Thoth was the XIIth day of the Kalends of August, or July 21, on which day the Dog-star (Sirius) is wont to rise. According to Professor Meyer, Censorinus made a mistake in the last statement, since in 139 Sirius rose heliacally on July 20, not July 21.¹ Assuming that the statement of Censorinus is correct, the Sothic period preceding that in which he lived ended in B.C. 1321-20, the one before that in 2781-80, and so on. The whole theory of the existence of a system of Sothic periods rests in fact upon the words of Censorinus.

Having assumed that Censorinus is a credible witness Prof. Meyer goes on to give three instances in the inscriptions in which the risings of Sirius are expressed in terms of the years of the wandering year. The first is found in the Ebers Papyrus, the second is in a fragment of a calendar, said to be of the time of Thothmes III, inscribed on a block of stone at Elephantine,² and the third is in the Kahun papyri.³ The first mention states that the rising of Sirius, *pert Sept* , took place on the day of the festival of the New Year which was celebrated on the 9th day of the third month of the season of the Inundation, *i. e.*, the 9th of the

1. *Op. cit.*, p. 24.

2. Lepsius, *Denkmäler*, III, plate 4c; Brugsch, *Thesaurus*, p. 363a.

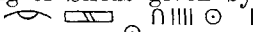
3. *Aeg. Zeit.*, vol. XXXVII, p. 99 ff.

eleventh month of the year, in the 9th year of king
Tcheserkarā, or Amen-hotep I



According to the calculations of Prof. Meyer, the 9th year of the reign of Amen-hotep I fell on one of the four years B. C. 1550—49 to 1547—46, and the first year of his reign fell in the period B. C. 1558—57 to 1555—54. Now this passage was discussed by Mr. Torr twelve years ago,¹ and he argued thus: "Had there been 365 days to the year, day 9 of month 11 would have 57 days from day 1 of month 1 in the year after; and then year 9 of king Ser-ka-Rā would have been assignable to 1550 B. C., that being four times 57 years before 1322 B. C., the supposed date of the rising of the dog-star on day 1 of month 1. But this calendar proceeds from day 9 of month 12 to day 9 of month 1 just as it proceeds from day 9 of any other month to day 9 of the next; so that it clearly is intended for the year of 360 days with twelve months of thirty days apiece and nothing added." His conclusion is: "And thus it will not serve to fix the date of Ser-ka-Rā Amen-hotep, as there is nothing to fix the date at which the dog-star rose on day 1 of month 1 in these years of 360 days apiece."

1. *Memphis and Mycenae*, p. 57.

The second mention of the rising of Sirius given by Prof. Meyer is in these words:  i. e., the appearance of Sirius took place on the 28th day of the third month of the season of the Inundation, that is, on the 28th day of the 11th month of the year, and on this day the customary offerings were made. Here there is given neither the name of a king, nor the year of his reign. It is, however, asserted boldly that the mention belongs to the reign of Thothmes III, because this king's name is found on another fragment (published by Lepsius, *Denkmäler*, III, 43*f*) which is said to belong to it. As a result of his calculations Prof. Meyer has concluded that Thothmes III reigned from 3rd May B.C. 1501 to 17th March 1447. This rising of Sirius has also been discussed by Mr. Torr, who says: "With a year of 365 days this would put the rising 38 days before day 1 of month 1; and thus it might be taken to refer to 1474, that being four times 38 years before 1322 B.C. "But there is nothing in the fragments of this calendar to show whether the year had 365 days, or only 360; "and as the fragments came from Elephantine, the calendar was probably intended for a southern latitude "in which the time would not be reckoned from 1322. "In any case, however, this calendar is useless as a "guide to history, since it cannot be assigned with certainty to any king. It doubtless was inscribed upon "a building of king Men-cheper-Ra Thothmes: but it

"may have been inscribed there by one of his successors." ¹

From the third mention of the rising of Sirius discussed in his work Prof. Meyer concludes that the 7th year of the reign of Usertsen III fell in the period B. C. 1882—81 to 1879—78, and the first year in the period B. C. 1888—87 to 1885—84.² From what has been said above it is clear that the three risings of Sirius quoted by Prof. Meyer took place in the Sothic period which began according to him B. C. 2778—77 and ended B. C. 1318—17. In the preceding Sothic period, *i. e.*, that which began B. C. 4241—40 and ended B. C. 2778—77, no point is fixed by him, but he assumes that Menâ, the first dynastic king of Egypt, began to reign about B. C. 3315, and that the first year of this Sothic period (B. C. 4241—40) witnessed the introduction of the Calendar. His general results are thus tabulated:

		B. C.
Menâ, or Menes		3315
Dynasties 1 and 2,	18 kings in 420 years	3315—2895
Dynasty 3,	4 kings in 55 "	2895—2840
Dynasty 4,	160 years	2840—2680
Dynasty 5,	140 "	2680—2540
Dynasties 6—8,	181 "	2540—2360
Dynasties 9 and 10,	200 "	2360—2160
Dynasty 12 begins		2000

1. *Op. cit.*, p. 58.

2. See also *Nachträge zu ägyptischen Chronologie*, Berlin, 1908, p. 18.

	B. C.
Dynasty 12 ends	1791
Dynasties 13—17, about 200 years	1789—1589
Dynasty 18 begins	1580
" " ends	1321
The Era of Menophreôs (Rameses I) begins	1321, July 19
Dynasty 19	1320
Dynasty 20	1200—1179.

Omitting for the moment any mention of the lengths of the reigns of the kings of dynasties 21—31, we may compare Prof. Meyer's results with the systems of Egyptian Chronology proposed by other Egyptologists, which are tabulated on pp. LIV, LV.

A glance at the table there given will shew how greatly the authors of these systems vary in their estimates of the length of the period of dynastic civilization, and in the dates which they assign to the reign of Menes, the first dynastic king. Champollion Figeac, Boeckh, Mariette, and Petrie give the highest dates, Bunsen, Lepsius, and Lieblein give the lowest, and Brugsch takes a middle course. The obvious deduction which may fairly be made from this array of conflicting figures is that Egyptian Chronology is either a very inexact science, or that very little is known about it. The greater number of these systems we may now disregard, for they were formulated at a time when Egyptology was, comparatively speaking, in its infancy, but all are instructive as illustrating the difficulties which beset the subject. The systems which agree most closely with the

results of modern investigators are those of Bunsen, Lepsius and Lieblein, and after them comes the system of Brugsch. This distinguished scholar assigned to Menes the date B. C. 4400, to the VIth dynasty B. C. 3300, to the XIIth B. C. 2466, to the XVIIIth B. C. 1700, and to the XIXth B. C. 1400, whilst those of Prof. Meyer are B. C. 3315, 2540, 2000, 1580, 1320, respectively. In fixing his earliest date Brugsch was probably influenced to some extent by Manetho's King List. It seems clear that he made the interval between the VIth and the XIIth, and that between the XIIth and XVIIIth dynasties too long, that he allowed too few generations to a century, and that his dates for the kings of the XVIIIth dynasty must be modified. In spite of all this, however, it seems to me that the period of 4400 years which he assigned to dynastic civilization agrees more closely with the general facts of Egyptian chronology and history than the 5867 years of Champollion Figeac, or the 3315 years of Prof. Meyer. In arriving at conclusions about a subject like Egyptian Chronology where, comparatively, so few exact data exist, wide and general knowledge of every branch of Egyptology and mature judgment count for a great deal, and in these respects Brugsch had no rival, except in Professor Maspero. It is impossible to think that Brugsch did not consider carefully the mentions of the risings of Sirius in the Ebers Papyrus and on the calendar fragment from Elephantine, and also what conclusions could be drawn from them for the purposes of chronology. The state-

LIV SYSTEMS OF EGYPTIAN CHRONOLOGY.

Dynasty	Champollion- Figeac	Boeckh	Bunsen	Lepsius	Unger
1	5869	5702	3623	3892	5613
2	5615	5449	3433	3639	5360
3	5318	5147	3433	3338	5058
4	5121	4933	3209	3124	4845
5	4673	4650	3054	2840	4568
6	4426	4402	3054	2744	4310
7	4222	4199	2947	2592	4107
8	4147	4198	—	2522	4107
9	4047	4056	—	2674	3967
10	3947	3647	—	2565	3558
11	3762	3462	—	2423	3374
12	3703	3404	2755	2380	3315
13	3417	3244	2634	2136	3315
14	3004	2791	2260	2267	2702
15	2520	2607	2547	2101	2518
16	2270	2323	2287	1842	2258
17	2082	1806	1776	1684	2007
18	1822	1655	1625	1591	1796
19	1473	1326	1410	1443	1404
20	1279	1183	1293	1209	1195
21	1101	1048	1109	1091	1060
22	971	934	979	961	930
23	851	814	829	787	810
24	762	725	740	729	721
25	718	719	734	716	715
26	674	658	(684)	685	663
27	524	529	525	525	525
28	404	405	405	525	424
29	398	399	399	399	399
30	377	378	378	378	382
31	339	340	340	340	346

Lieblein	Mariette	Brugsch	Brugsch	Petrie (1906)
3893	5004	4455	4400	5510
3630	4751	4202	4133	5247
3328	4449	3900	3966	4945
3114	4235	3686	3733	4731
2830	3951	3402	3566	4454
2612	3703	3204	3300	4206
2414	3500	"	3100	4003
2414	3500	3001	—	3933
2862	3358	"	—	3787
2506	3249	"	—	3687
2321	3064	2855	—	3502
2268	2851	2812	2466	3459
2108	—	2599	2233	3246
2108	2398	2599	—	2793
1925	2214	2146	—	2533
2108	—	1896	—	2249
1641	—	2115	—	1731
1490	1703	1706	1700	1580
1231	1462	1464	1400	1322
1022	1288	1288	1200	1202
887	1110	1110	1100	1102
950(?)	980	980	966	952
773	810	810	766	755
684	721	721	733	721
728(?)	715	715	700	—
678	665	665	666	—
527	527	527	527	—
404	406	527	—	—
398	399	399	399	—
378	378	378	378	—
340	340	340	340	—

ment of Censorinus was well known to him, and he himself discussed¹ the effort made to reform the calendar by Euergetes I, B. C. 238, but still we do not find that he attempted to form a system of Egyptian chronology by means of the mentions of the risings of Sirius. In his *Thesaurus*² he states boldly that the monuments contain no mention either of the Sothic period or the Phoenix period,³ and that he thought the use of the wandering year by the Egyptians was inseparable from the knowledge of a fixed solar year.⁴ These facts suggest that Brugsch believed the Sothic period to have been invented at a late period, and thought that the Egyptians knew the solar year, and employed it to check the progress of the wandering year, and as he did not make use of the mentions of the risings of Sirius in his chronological scheme, it is difficult to think that he attached to them the importance which has been assigned to them by some recent investigators. The present writer has no wish to belittle in any way the importance of the help which astronomical calculations

1. *Aegyptologie*, p. 353.

2. "Weder die eine noch die andere Ueberlieferung des Alterthumes hat bis jetzt durch die Denkmäler ihre überzeugende Bestätigung gefunden." (P. 203.)

3. It contained 500, or 540, or 654, or 972, or 1000, or 7006, or 12,954 years; for the authorities see Torr, *Memphis and Mycenae*, p. 54.

4. "Unter allen Umständen ist so viel sicher, dass der Gebrauch des Wandeljahres unzertrennlich von der Kenntniss eines festen Sonnenjahres gewesen sein musste." (*Aegyptologie*, p. 353.)

may afford the Egyptologist in his chronological difficulties, or to deny their general accuracy, but the variations in the results obtained by the different authorities¹ from the same data must tend to make every one hesitate to accept blindly dates which are declared by their advocates to have been ascertained astronomically, and to be "absolutely certain".²

After the system of Brugsch the only other scheme of Egyptian Chronology worthy of serious thought is that of Prof. Meyer. His work, to which reference has already been made, is undoubtedly a valuable contribution to the subject, and he has stated his case with the skill, learning, and moderation which we should expect from him. Some of his conclusions, however, it is impossible to accept, *e. g.*, the date of B. C. 3315 for the beginning of the reign of Menâ, and the date which he is inclined to assign to the introduction of the calendar, B. C. 4241, is open to many objections. On the other hand, he appears to be correct in shortening the interval between the VIth and the XIIth dynasties, and that between the XIIth and the XVIIIth dynasties, but his shortening of the latter interval is probably too great. It seems to be almost impossible, or at least extremely difficult, to crowd the reigns of five dynasties of kings into

1. See Nicklin in *Classical Review*, vol. XIV, 1900, p. 148.

2. The Rev. F. A. Jones as a result of his examination of the whole precessional cycle of 25,920 years has come to the conclusion that the Great Pyramid was built B. C. 2170 (!). *Athenaeum*, No. 4195, March 21, 1908.

about 200 years, which is what must be done if his dates are accepted, and this fact alone will shake the confidence of many in his general conclusions. If Professor Meyer makes the interval too short, Professor Petrie makes it too long — 1666 years — an estimate which need not be seriously considered.

The true reason of such extreme and opposed views on such points of chronology is the absence of facts, coupled with the desire of framers of systems of chronology to explain every thing. The scheme of the XIth dynasty proposed by Mr. Breasted in Prof. Meyer's work, and elsewhere, can hardly be maintained in the light of the results which have been derived from the excavations made at Dêr al-Baḥarî by Prof. Naville. The lowering of the dates of kings of the XVIIIth dynasty may be accepted provisionally, especially as it seems to agree with the general trend of the evidence which has been deduced from the Cuneiform Inscriptions.¹ Finality in such matters cannot be expected for some time to come. Throughout Prof. Meyer's work there appears to be a tendency to rely too much on the King List in the Turin Papyrus, which, after all, only represents XVIIIth dynasty tradition. At that period probably less was known about the early

1. See L. W. King, *Chronicles concerning early Babylonian Kings*, vol. I, p. 19. Basing his conclusion on the materials published by Mr. King, Prof. Meyer asserts that no monument found in Babylonia is as old as B. C. 3000. This conclusion agrees with his preconceived belief.

kings than now, and it is clear from the misreading of the names of kings Semti and Sen that the scribes, like modern investigators, were sometimes unable to arrive at right conclusions. Prof. Meyer's monograph contains the ablest statement of Egyptian Chronology which has appeared since the masterpiece of Lepsius, and it merits the study of all those who are interested in the subject.

It is unnecessary to discuss here the period which lies between the reign of Rameses III and Psammetichus I, for the facts will be found in all the Histories of Egypt. The period between Psammetichus I and Alexander the Great is well known, and the admirable work of Prof. Strack¹ has settled the chronology of the Ptolemies.

1. *Die Dynastie der Ptolemäer*, Berlin, 1897.

THE GREEK LISTS.

I. MYTHICAL PERIOD.

GODS.			MANETHO.	PANODORUS.
Dynasty	I	HEPHAISTOS	9000 years	727 $\frac{3}{4}$ years
"	II	HELIOS	992 "	80 $\frac{1}{6}$ "
"	III	AGATHO-DAIMON	700 "	56 $\frac{7}{12}$ "
"	IV	KRONOS	501 "	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
"	V	OSIRIS and ISIS	433 "	35 "
"	VI	TYPHON	359 "	29 "
			11985 years	969 years.

DEMI-GODS.				
Dynasty	VII	Horus	100 years	25 years
"	VIII	Ares	92 "	23 "
"	IX	Anubis	68 "	17 "
"	X	Herakles	60 "	15 "
"	XI	Apollo	100 "	25 "
"	XII	Ammon	120 "	30 "
"	XIII	Tithoes	108 "	27 "
"	XIV	Sosos	128 "	32 "
"	XV	Zeus	80 "	20 "
Years wanting			2 "	— $\frac{1}{2}$ "
			858 years	214 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.

SUMMARY.

GODS	11985 years	969 years
DEMI-GODS	858 "	214 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Total	12843 years	1183 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.

II. MANETHO (BOECKH).

DYNASTY I OF GODS.

Hephaistos	9000 years	
Helios and others	} 2985 „	11985 years
Typhon		

DYNASTY II OF GODS.

Horus	} 858 years	858 years
Others		
Zeus		

DYNASTY III OF GODS.

...	} 1056 years	1056 years
Bytes		

DYNASTY I OF DEMI-GODS	1255	„
DYNASTY II OF DEMI-GODS	1817	„
DYNASTY III OF DEMI-GODS (MEMPHIS)	1702	„
DYNASTY IV OF DEMI-GODS (THIS)	350	„
DYNASTY OF MANES	5813	„
Total	24836 years.	

III. THE KING LIST OF MANETHO.¹

BOOK I.

DYNASTY I AT THIS.

AFRICANUS		EUSEBIUS		EUSEBIUS (A. v.)	
		8 kings in 263 years.			
	Years		Years		Years
1. Menes	62	Menes	60	Menes	30
2. Athothis	57	Athothis	27	Athothis	25
3. Kenkenes	31	Kenkenes	39	Kenkenes	39
4. Uenephes	23	Uenephes	42	Vavenephis	42
5. Usaphais	20	Usaphais	20	Usaphaes	20
6. Miebis	26	Miebaes	26	Niebaes	26
7. Semempses	18	Semempses	18	Mempses	18
8. Bieneches	26	Bienthes	26	Vibestes	26
Total	263		258		226

DYNASTY II AT THIS.

9 kings in 302 years.

	Years		Years		Years
1. Boethos	38	Bochos	—	Bochus	—
2. Kaiechos	39	Choos	—	Cechous	—
3. Binothis	47	Biophis	—	Biophis	—
4. Tlas	17	...	—	...	—
5. Sethenes	41	..	—	...	—
6. Chaires	17	...	—	...	—
7. Nephhercheres	25	...	48	...	—
8. Sesochris	48	Sesochris	—	Sesochris	48
9. Chenneres	30	...	—	...	—
	302				

1. See *Fragmenta Historicorum Graecorum*, ed. C. Müller, Paris, 1848, p. 539.

DYNASTY III AT MEMPHIS.

	AFRICANUS		EUSEBIUS		EUSEBIUS (Armenian version)
	9 kings in 214 years.				
	Years		Years		Years
1. Necherophes	28	Necherochis	—	Necherochis	—
2. Tosorthos	29	Sesorthos	—	Sesorthos	—
3. Tyreis	7	...	—	...	—
4. Mesochris	17	...	—	...	—
5. Soyphis	16	...	—	...	—
6. Tosertasis	19	...	—	...	—
7. Aches	42	...	—	...	—
8. Sephuris	30	...	—	...	—
9. Kerperes	26				
	214				

DYNASTY IV AT MEMPHIS.

8 kings in 274(<i>sic</i>) years.			17 kings in 448 years.		
	Years		Years		Years
1. Soris	29	...	—	...	—
2. Suphis I	63	...	—	...	—
3. Suphis II	66	Suphis	—	Suphis	—
4. Menkheres	63	...	—	...	—
5. Ratoises	25	...	—	...	—
6. Bicheris	22	...	—	...	—
7. Sebercheres	7	...	—	...	—
8. Thamphthis	9	...	—	...	—
	284				

DYNASTY V AT ELEPHANTINE.

AFRICANUS		EUSEBIUS		EUSEBIUS (Armenian version)	
8 kings in 248 years.		31 kings in — years.			
	Years		Years		Years
1. Usercheres	28	Othoes	—	Othius	—
2. Snephres	13	...	—	...	—
3. Nephhercheres	20	...	—	...	—
4. Sisires	7	Phiops	—	Phiops	—
5. Cheres	20	27 others	—	27 others	—
6. Rathures	44				
7. Menkheres	9				
8. Tatcherer	44				
9. Onnos	33				
	218				

DYNASTY VI AT MEMPHIS.

6 (?) kings in 203 years.		— kings in 203 years.	
	Years		
1. Othoes	30		
2. Phios	53	[Names and number of kings unknown]	[Names of kings unknown]
3. Methusuphis	7		
4. Phiops	100		
5. Menthesuphis	1		
6. Nitokris	12	Nitokris	Nitokris
	203		

DYNASTY VII AT MEMPHIS.

AFRICANUS	EUSEBIUS	EUSEBIUS (Armenian version)
70 kings in 70 days.	5 kings in 75 days.	5 kings in 75 years.

DYNASTY VIII AT MEMPHIS.

27 kings in 146 years. 5 kings in 100 years. 9 (or 19) kings in 100 years.

DYNASTY IX AT HERAKLEOPOLIS.

19 kings in 409 years.		4 kings in 100 years.			
	Years		Years	Years	
1. Akhthoes	—	Akhthoes	—	Akhthoes	—
18 others	—	3 others	—	3 others	—

DYNASTY X AT HERAKLEOPOLIS.

19 kings in 185 years.

DYNASTY XI AT THEBES.

16 kings in 43 years.

Ammenemes 16 years.

SUMMARY OF KINGS IN BOOK I:

Dynasties	AFRICANUS
I—XI	200 kings in 2293 years, or in 2289 years and 70 days.
	EUSEBIUS
	192 kings in 1842 years and 75 days.

BOOK II.

DYNASTY XII AT THEBES.

AFRICANUS		EUSEBIUS		EUSEBIUS (Armenian version)	
7 kings in 160 years.		7 kings in 182 years.			
	Years		Years		Years
1. Sesonchosis	46	Sesonkhosis	46	Sesonchosis	46
2. Ammanemes	38	Ammanemes	38	Ammanemes	38
3. Sesostris	48	Sesostris	48	Sesostris	48
4. Lamaris	8	Lamaris	8	Lampares	8
5. Ammeres	8	...	} 42	...	} 42
6. Amenemes	8	...		...	
7. Skemiophris	4	...		...	
	160			182	

DYNASTY XIII AT THEBES.

60 kings in 453 years.

DYNASTY XIV AT XOÏS.

76 kings in 184 years. 76 kings in 184 years. 76 kings in 484 years.

DYNASTY XV SHEPHERDS.

AFRICANUS		EUSEBIUS		EUSEBIUS (Armenian version)	
6 kings in 284 years.		6 Theban kings in 250 years.			
	Years		Years		Years
1. Saïtes	19	...	—	...	—
2. Bnon	44	...	--	...	—
3. Pachnan	61	...	—	...	--
4. Staan	50	...	—	...	—
5. Archles	49	...	—	...	—
6. Aphobis	61	...	—	...	—
	284				

DYNASTY XVI SHEPHERDS.

32 kings in 518 years. 5 kings in 190 years.

DYNASTY XVII SHEPHERDS.

5 (?) kings in 151 years.		4 kings in 103 years.	
	Years		Years
1. Saïtes	19	Saïtes	19
2. Bnon	40	Benon	40
[3]. Aphophis	14	Archles	14
4. Archles	30	Aphophis	30
	103		103

According to the emended text in Müller's edition, p. 570, the Shepherd kings of Dynasties XV—XVII were 43 in number, and the Theban kings 53 in number; total number of kings 96.

DYNASTY XVIII AT THEBES.

AFRICANUS		EUSEBIUS		EUSEBIUS (Armenian version)	
		16 kings in 376 years, or			
16 kings in 263 years.		14 kings in 321 or 351		14 kings in 317 years.	
	Years		Years		Years
1. Amos	—	1. Amosis	25	Amoses	25
2. Khebro	13	2. Khebron	13	Chebron	13
3. Amenoph-		3. Ammen-		Amophis	21
this	21	ophis	21		
4. Amensis	22	4. Miphres	12	Mephres	12
5. Misaphris	13	5. Misphrag-		Mispharmu-	
6. Misphrag-		muthosis	26	thosis	26
muthosis	26	6. Tuthmosis	9	Tuthmosis	9
7. Tuthmosis	9	7. Amenophis	31	Amenophis	31
8. Amenophis	31	8. Oros	36	Orus	28
9. Oros	37	9. Achencher-		Achencheres	16
		ses	12		
10. Acherres	32	[Athoris39 or 9]		Ancheres	8
11. Rathos	6	[Kencheres 16]		Cheres	15
12. Khebres	12	10. Acherres	8	Armais	5
13. Akherres	12	11. Cherres	15	Ramesses	68
14. Armesses	5	12. Armais	5	Menophis	40
15. Ramesses	1	13. Ramesses	68		317
16. Amenoph-		14. Ammen-			
ath	19	ophis	40		
	259		346		

DYNASTY XXII AT BUBASTIS.

AFRICANUS		EUSEBIUS		EUSEBIUS (A. v.)	
9 kings in 120 years.		3 kings in 49 years.			
	Years		Years		Years
1. Sesonchis	21	Sesonchosis	21	Sesonchosis	21
2. Osorthon	15	Osorthon	15	Osorthon	15
3. ...	} 25	...	—	...	—
4. ...		...	—	...	—
5. ...		...	—	...	—
6. Takelothis	13	Takelothis	13	Takelothis	13
7. ...	} 42	...	—	...	—
8. ...		...	—	...	—
9. ...		...	—	...	—
	116		49		49

DYNASTY XXIII AT TANIS.

4 kings in 89 years.		3 kings in 44 years.			
	Years		Years		Years
1. Petubastes	40	Petubastis	25	Petubastis	25
2. Osorcho	8	Osorthon	9	Osorthon	9
3. Psammus	10	Psammus	10	Psammus	10
4. Zet	31		44		44
	89				

DYNASTY XXIV.

Bocchoris 6 years Bocchoris 44 years Bocchoris 44 years.

DYNASTY XXV OF ETHIOPIANS.

3 kings in 40 years.		3 kings in 44 years.			
	Years		Years		Years
1. Sabakon	8	Sabakon	12	Sabakon	12
2. Sebichos	14	Sebichos	12	Sebichos	12
3. Tarkos	18	Tarakos	20	Tarakos	20
	40		44		44

DYNASTY XXVI AT SAÏS.

AFRICANUS		EUSEBIUS		EUSEBIUS (A. v.)	
9 kings in $150\frac{1}{2}$ years.		9 kings in 168 years.		9 kings in 167 years.	
	Years		Years		Years
1. Stephinates	7	Ammeris	12	Ammeres	12
2. Nechepsos	6	Stephinatis	7	Stephinathis	7
3. Nechao I	8	Nechepsos	6	Nechepsos	6
4. Psammetichos	54	Nechao I	8	Nechaus I	8
5. Nechao II	6	Psammetichos	45	Psammetichus	44
6. Psammuthis	6	Nechao II	6	Nechaus II	6
7. Uaphris	19	Psammuthis	17	Psammuthes	17
8. Amosis	44	Uaphris	25	Vaphres	25
9. Psammeche-rites	— $\frac{1}{2}$	Amosis	42	Amosis	42
	$150\frac{1}{2}$		168		167

DYNASTY XXVII OF PERSIANS.

8 kings in $124\frac{1}{3}$ years.		8 kings in $120\frac{1}{3}$ years.			
	Years		Years		Years
1. Cambyses	6	Cambyses	3	Cambyses	3
2. Darius Hystaspes	36	Magoi	$\frac{7}{12}$	Magi	— $\frac{7}{12}$
3. Xerxes the Great	21	Darius	36	Darius	36
4. Artabanus	— $\frac{7}{12}$	Xerxes I	21	Xerxes I	21
5. Artaxerxes	41	Artaxerxes	41	Artaxerxes	40
6. Xerxes II	— $\frac{1}{6}$	Xerxes II	— $\frac{1}{6}$	Xerxes II	— $\frac{1}{6}$
7. Sogdianus	— $\frac{7}{12}$	Sogdianus	— $\frac{7}{12}$	Sogdianus	— $\frac{7}{12}$
8. Darius Xerxes	19	Darius Xerxes	19	Darius Xerxes	19
	$124\frac{1}{3}$		$121\frac{1}{3}$		$120\frac{1}{3}$

DYNASTY XXVIII AT SAïs.

Amyrtaeus 6 years.

DYNASTY XXIX AT MENDES.

AFRICANUS		EUSEBIUS		EUSEBIUS (Armenian version)	
4 kings in $20\frac{1}{3}$ years.		5 kings in $21\frac{1}{3}$ years.			
	Years		Years		Years
1. Nephherites	6	Nephherites	6	Nephherites	6
2. Achoris	13	Achoris	13	Achoris	13
3. Psammuthis	1	Psammuthis	1	Psammuthis	1
4. Nephherites	$-\frac{1}{3}$	Nephherites	$-\frac{1}{3}$	Muthes	1
	<u>$20\frac{1}{3}$</u>	Muthis	<u>1</u>	Nephherites	$-\frac{1}{3}$
			$21\frac{1}{3}$		<u>$21\frac{1}{3}$</u>

DYNASTY XXX AT SEBENNYTUS.

3 kings in 38 years.		3 kings in 20 years.	
	Years		Years
1. Nektanebes	18	Nektanebes	10
2. Teos	2	Teos	2
3. Nektanebos	18	Nektanebos	8
	<u>38</u>		<u>20</u>

DYNASTY XXXI OF PERSIANS.

3 kings in 9 years.		3 kings in 16 years.	
	Years		Years
1. Ochus	2	Ochus	6
2. Arsēs	3	Arsēs	4
3. Darius	4	Darius	6
	<u>9</u>		<u>16</u>

SYSTEMS OF EGYPTIAN CHRONOLOGY. LXXIII

SUMMARY OF KINGS IN BOOK III:

Dynasties	AFRICANUS
XX—XXXI	64 kings in $868\frac{1}{6}$ years.
	EUSEBIUS
	58 kings in $801\frac{2}{3}$, or $803\frac{2}{3}$ years.
Total number of kings	AFRICANUS
in Manetho:	553, or 554 kings in 5380 years.
	EUSEBIUS
	421, or 423 kings in 4547, or 4939 years.

IV. TABLE OF ERATOSTHENES.

(*Frag. Hist. Graec.*, II, ed. Didot, p. 340 ff.)

	Years	Anno Mundi
1. Menes	62	2900
2. Athothes	59	2962
3. Athothes	32	3021
4. Diabacs	19	3053
5. Pemphos	18	3072
6. Momcheiri	79	3090
7. Stoichos	6	3169
8. Gosormies	30	3175
9. Mares	26	3205
10. Anoyphis	20	3231
11. Sirios	18	3251
12. Chnubos Gneuros	22	3269

	Years	Anno Mundi
13. Ragosis	13	3291
14. Bigres	10	3304
15. Saophis I	29	3314
16. Saophis II	27	3343
17. Moscheres	31	3370
18. Masthes	33	3401
19. Pammes	35	3434
20. Apappus	100	3469
21. Ekheskososokaras	1	3570
22. Nitokris	6	3571
23. Murtaios	22	3576
24. Thuosimares	12	3598
25. Sethinilos	8	3610
26. Semphrukrates	18	3618
27. Khouthar	7	3636
28. Meures	12	3643
29. Khomaephtha	11	3655
30. Soikuniosokho	60	3666
31. Peteathyres	16	3726
32. Ammenemes	26	3742
33. Stammenes	23	3768
34. Sesortosis	55	3791
35. Mares	43	3846
36. Siphthas	5	3889
37. Phruaro	19	3894
38. Amuthartaaios	63	3913—3976

THIRTY-EIGHT KINGS in 1076

V. THE OLD CHRONICLE.

(Frag. Hist. Graec., II, ed. Didot, p. 534.)

Dynasty				Years
I—XV				443
XVI	at Tanis	8	kings, or dynasties, in	190
XVII	at Memphis	4	" " "	103
XVIII	"	14	" " "	348
XIX	Thebes	5	" " "	194
XX	"	8	" " "	228
XXI	Tanis	6	" " "	121
XXII	"	3	" " "	48
XXIII	Thebes	2	" " "	19
XXIV	Saïs	3	" " "	44
XXV	of Ethiopians	3	" " "	44
XXVI	Memphis	7	" " "	177
XXVII	of Persians	5	" " "	124
XXVIII	...	...	" " "	...
XXIX	Tanis	...	" " "	39
XXX	"	1	" " "	18
69 kings, or dynasties, in				2140

VI. THE BOOK OF THE SOTHIS.

(Frag. Hist. Graec., II, p. 607.)

	Years	Anno Mundi
1. Mestraim (Menes)	35	2776
2. Kurodes	63	2811
3. Aristarkhos	34	2874
4. Spanios	36	2908
5. ...	} 72	2944
6. ...		

	Years	Anno Mundi
7. Osiropis	23	3016
8. Sesonkhosis	49	3039
9. Amenemes	29	3088
10. Amasis	2	3117
11. Akesephthres	13	3119
12. Ankhoreus	9	3132
13. Armiyses	4	3141
14. Khamois	12	3145
15. Miamus	14	3157
16. Amesesis	65	3171
17. Uses	50	3236
18. Rameses	29	3286
19. Ramessomenes	15	3315
20. Usimare	31	3330
21. Ramesseseos	23	3361
22. Ramessameno	19	3384
23. Ramesse Iubasse	39	3403
24. Ramesse Uaphru	29	3442
25. Kankharis	5	3471
26. Silites	19	3477
27. Baion	44	3496
28. Apakhnas	36	3540
29. Aphophis	61	3576
30. Sethos	50	3637
31. Kertos	29	3687
32. Asseth	20	3716
33. Amosis (Tethmosis)	26	3736
34. Khebron	13	3762

SYSTEMS OF EGYPTIAN CHRONOLOGY. LXXVII

	Years	Anno Mundi
35. Anemphis	15	3775
36. Amenses	11	3790
37. Mispthagmuthosis	16	3801
38. Mispthes	23	3817
39. Touthmosis	39	3840
40. Amenophthis	34	3879
41. Oros	48	3913
42. Akhenkheres	25	3961
43. Athoris	29	3986
44. Khenkheres	26	4015
45. Akherres	8	4011
46. Armaios	9	4049
47. Ramesses	68	4058
48. Amenophis	8	4126
49. Thuoris	17	4134
50. Nekhepsos	19	4151
51. Psammuthis	13	4170
52. ...	4	4183
53. Kertos	16 (20)	4187
54. Rampsis	45	4207
55. Amenses (Ammenemes)	26	4252
56. Okhuras	14	4278
57. Amendes	27	4292
58. Thuoris	50	4319
59. Athothis (Phusanos)	28	4369
60. Kenkenes	39	4397
61. Uennephis	32 (42)	4436
62. Susakeim	34	4478

	Years	Anno Mundi
63. Psuenos	25	4512
64. Ammenophis	9	4537
65. Nephherkheres	6	4546
66. Saïtes	15	4552
67. Psinakhes	9	4567
68. Petubastes	44	4576
69. Osorthon	9	4620
70. Psammos	10	4629
71. Konkharis	21	4639
72. Osorthon	15	4660
73. Takalophis	13	4675
74. Bokkhoris	44	4688
75. Sabakon, the Ethiopian,	12	4732
76. Sebekhon	12	4744
77. Tarakes	20	4756
78. Amaes	38	4776
79. Stephinathes	27	4814
80. Nekhepsos	13	4841
81. Nekhao I	8	4854
82. Psamitikhos	14	4862
83. Nekhao II Pharaoh	9	4876
84. Psamuthis	17	4885
85. Uaphris	34	4902
86. Amosis	50	4936

VII. JOSEPHUS.

(*Contra Apion*, I, 15.)

DYNASTY XV OF SHEPHERDS.

	Years
1. Salatis	19
2. Beon	44
3. Apachnas	$36\frac{7}{12}$
4. Apophis	61
5. Jannas	$50\frac{1}{12}$
6. Assis	$49\frac{1}{6}$
6 KINGS in	$259\frac{5}{6}$

DYNASTY XIX.

	Years
Sethosis	59
Rampses	66
Amenophis	—
Sethos	—

DYNASTY XVIII AT THEBES.

	Years
1. Tethmosis	$25\frac{1}{3}$
2. Chebron	13
3. Amenophis	$20\frac{7}{12}$
4. Amessis	$21\frac{3}{4}$
5. Mephres	$12\frac{3}{4}$
6. Mephramuthosis	$25\frac{5}{6}$
7. Thmosis	$9\frac{2}{3}$
8. Amenophis	$30\frac{5}{6}$
9. Orus	$36\frac{5}{12}$
10. Acencheres I	$12\frac{1}{12}$
11. Rathotis	9
12. Acencheres II	$12\frac{5}{12}$
13. Acencheres III	$12\frac{1}{4}$
14. Armais	$4\frac{1}{12}$
15. Ramesses	$1\frac{1}{3}$
16. Armesses Miammi	$66\frac{1}{6}$
17. Amenophis	$19\frac{1}{2}$
17 KINGS in	333

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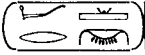
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ADDITIONS.

Tcheser-nub.



Jéquier, *Recueil*, XXX, p. 45.

Khāu-f-Rā, a prince of the time of Neb-ka.



Westcar Papyrus, I, 17.

Shaāru.



The predecessor of Khufu, the Σῶρις of Manetho.

Inscription at Al-Kâb. Sayce, *P. S. B. A.*, vol. XXI, p. 111.

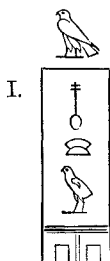
Baiu-f-Rā, a prince.



He lived in the time of Khufu. *Westcar Papyrus*, IV, 17.

Rā-nefer-f.

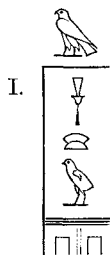
- I. Horus name NEFER-KHĀU.
 IV. Suten Bāt name NEFER-F-RĀ.
 V. Son of Rā name RĀ-SHEPSES-KA.



Petrie, *Abydos*, II, p. 42. For the two other names see vol. I of this work, pp. 26, 27.

Heru-ākau, or Ākau-Heru.

- I. Horus name SEKHEM-KHĀU.
 IV. Suten Bāt name RĀ-KHĀ-NEFER.
 V. Son of Rā name HERU-ĀKAU.

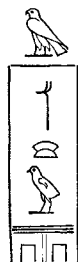


Clay seal in the Berlin Museum, No. 16277 (Meyer, *op. cit.*, p. 149). For the two other names see vol. I of this work, pp. 26, 27.

Rā-nefer-āri-ka.

His Horus name was USR-KHĀU.

See Mariette, *Mon. Div.*, 54 f; Sethe, *Aeg. Zeit.*, XXX, 1892, p. 63; Petrie, *Abydos*, II, plate XIV.

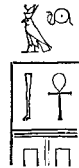


Heru-sa-nefer.

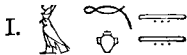
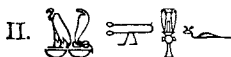
, or

Daressy, *Recueil*,
XX, 72.**Heru-nefer-Khnem.**Daressy, *Recueil*, XX, 72.**Semu (?)**Stobart Stele. See Stobart, *Egyptian
Antiquities*, Berlin, 1855.**Usertsen IV (?)**

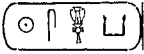
His Horus name was NEM-ĀNKH.

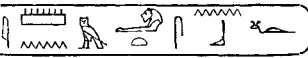
See Legrain, *Recueil*, XXX, 16; and Legrain,
Catalogue, Cairo, 1906, p. 15.**Āmen-em-ḥāt-senb-f.**

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| I. Horus name | MEḤ-ĀB-TAUI. |
| II. N-U name | TḤET-SESHESH-F. |
| III. Golden Horus name | ... |
| IV. Suten Bāt name | RĀ-SESHESH-KA. |
| V. Son of Rā name | ĀMEN-EM-ḤĀT-SENB-F. |

From a cylinder in the Amherst Col-
lection (*P. S. B. A.*, XXI, p. 282).*Ibid.*

III.  ...

IV.   *Ibid.*

V.      *Ibid.*

Meh-âb-taui Rā-seshesh-ka.



Scarab in Lord Percy's Collection.

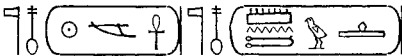
Rā-neb-ḥap Menthu-ḥetep.

His Horus of gold name is QA-SHUTI.



Naville, *XIth Dynasty Temple*, p. 3.

Rā-mer-ānkh Menthu-ḥetep.



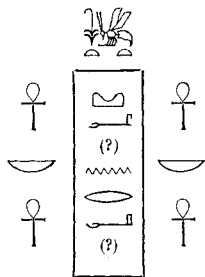
Legrain, *Catalogue*,
p. 12.

Āa-peḥ.



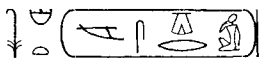
Scarab in the British Museum, No. 32368.

Tu-ā(?) - n-r-ā(?) (Hyksos Period).



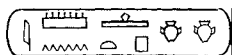
Scarab in Lord Percy's Collection.

Merseker, queen.



Stele in the British Museum,
No. 846.

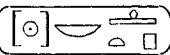
Āmen-hetep-ābui(?).



British Museum, No. 36378.

ERRATA.

Page 8. For  read .

„ 46. For  () read  (.

„ 86. For  read .

PREDYNASTIC PERIOD.

I. Kings of Upper Egypt. — Names wanting.

II. Kings of Lower Egypt:—

[Name No. 1 is wanting.]

1. . . . u.



Palermo Stele,¹ No. 2.

2. Seka.



Palermo Stele, No. 3.

3. Khaâu.



Palermo Stele, No. 4.

4. Tâu.



Palermo Stele, No. 5.

5. Thesh.



Palermo Stele, No. 6.

1. See A. Pellegrini, *Archivio Storico Siciliano*, N. S. Anno XX, Palermo, 1896; Naville, *Recueil*, XXI, p. 112; XXV, p. 64.

6. Neheb.

Palermo Stele, No. 7.

7. Uatch-nār, or Uatch-Ānt.

Palermo Stele, No. 8.

8. Mekha.

Palermo Stele, No. 9.

9. . . . a.

Palermo Stele, No. 10.

[Names No. 10 ff. are wanting.]

DYNASTIC PERIOD.

ANCIENT EMPIRE.

FIRST DYNASTY. FROM THIS.

1. *Men, Menâ (Menes).*



Limestone stele of the priest Unnefer
(Louvre, No. 421, or 328). See E. de
Rougé, *Recherches*, Paris, 1866, p. 31.



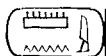
Abydos List, No. 1.



Turin Papyrus. (Published in Lepsius,
Auswahl, plates 3—6.)

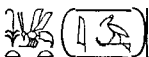


Turin Papyrus.



Prisse d'Avennes, *Monuments*, plate 47.

2. *Ā-Teḥuti, Thetet, or Tetâ.*



Turin Papyrus.



Abydos List, No. 2.



Ebers Papyrus, plate 66, line 16.



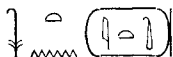
Limestone stela of the priest Unnefer
(Louvre, No. 421, or 328). See E. de
Rougé, *Recherches*, Paris, 1866, p. 31.

Shesh, mother of Tetà À-Tehuti.



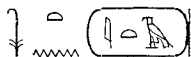
Ebers Papyrus,
plate 66, line 15.

3. Àteth.



Abydos List, No. 3.

4. Àta.



Abydos List, No. 4.

5. Senti.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| I. Horus name | Ṭ _{EN} . |
| II. N-U ¹ name | ... |
| III. Golden Horus name | ... |
| IV. Suten Bât name | SEMTI. |
| V. Son of Râ name | ... |



I.



British Museum, Plaque, No. 32650.

IV.

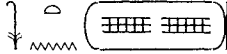


Fragments of bowls, vases, etc., found at Aby-
dos. (British Museum, No. 32664, etc.)

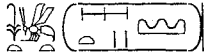
1. N-U = Nekhebit-Uatchit name, .



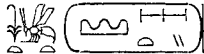
Fragments of bowls, etc., found at Abydos.



Abydos List, No. 5.



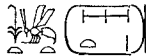
Papyrus of Nu (sheet 13).



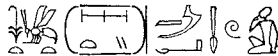
Lepsius, *Königsbuch*.



Lepsius, *Todtenbuch*, Bl. 53.



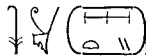
Medical Papyrus at Berlin, ed. Brugsch,
Recueil, II, pl. XCIX.



Ebers Papyrus, plate 103,
l. 2.



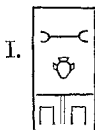
Papyrus at Berlin (Lepsius, *Todtenbuch*,
p. 12.



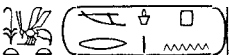
Naville, *Todtenbuch*, II, p. 139.

6. *Merpeba*.

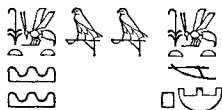
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| I. Horus name | ÄT-ÄB. |
| II. N-U name | ... |
| III. Golden Horus name | ... |
| IV. Suten Bât name | MERBAP, or MERBAPEN. |
| V. Son of Râ name | ... |



Fragment of alabaster bowl in the British
Museum (No. 32667).

- IV.  } Fragments of bowls, etc.,
 found at Abydos.
-  }
-  Abydos List, No. 6.
-  Tablet of Karnak.
-  Tablet of Şakḫārah.

That MERPEBA succeeded SEMTI is proved by the following inscription on a piece of limestone found at Abydos.



7. Ḥu, or Nekht, or Semsu.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| I. Horus name | SMERKHA. |
| II. N-U name | ... |
| III. Golden Horus name | ... |
| IV. Suten Bât name | ḤU, or NEKHT, or SEMSU. |
| V. Son of Râ name | ... |



Sculpture at Wâdi Maghârah (Weill, *Recueil*, Paris, 1904, p. 97).



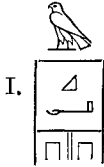
Ivory plaque. British Museum,
No. 32668.



Abydos List, No. 7.

8. *Sen (Qebh, or Qebhu).*

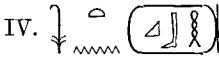
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| I. Horus name | QĀ, or QĀ-Ā. |
| II. N-U name | SEN, or QĀ, or QĀ-Ā. |
| III. Golden Horus name | ... |
| IV. Suten Bât name | QEBH, or QEBHU. |
| V. Son of Rā name | ... |



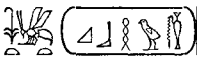
Ivory plaque, jar-sealings, etc., found at
Abydos.



Ivory plaque, found at Abydos.



Abydos List, No. 8.



Tablet of Šakḫārah.



Bowl fragment, British Museum,
No. 32672.

The kings whose Horus names, etc., follow here probably reigned during the First Dynasty.

1. *Āḥa.*

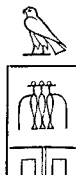
Ivory plaques (No. 1410, 1412) in the Egyptian Museum at Cairo (Maspero, *Guide*, p. 533 ff.). King Āḥa has been by some identified with Menes (see also British Museum, No. 38010).



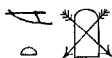
Ivory plaque in Cairo (No. 1410).

2. *Tcha.*

Stele in the Louvre (see J. de Morgan, *Recherches*, Paris, 1897, p. 238), and British Museum, No. 32641. On some jar-sealings found at Abydos this Horus name is followed by the signs  and therefore king TCHA has, by some, been identified with king  of the Tablet of Abydos.

3. *Khent.*

From objects found by Amélineau (*Les nouvelles fouilles d'Abydos*, Paris, Leroux, 1896 ff., see also British Museum, No. 35607). King KHENT has been, by some, identified with the TETĀ (or Ā-TĒḤUTI) of the Tablet of Abydos.

4. *Mer-Net, or Mer-Neith.*

Stele in the Museum at Cairo; British Museum, No. 32645; etc. MER-NET has, by some, been identified with the ATA of the Tablet of Abydos.

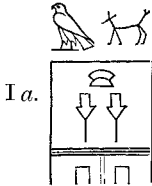
THE SECOND DYNASTY. FROM THIS.

1. *Betchau.*

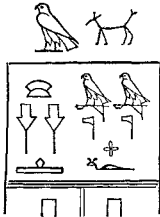
I. Horus name	NĀRMER.
Ia. Horus-Set name	KHĀ-SEKHEMUI.
II. N-U name	...
III. Golden Horus name	...
IV. Suten Bât name	1. 2. NETER-BAIU. 3. BETCHAU. 4. BESH.
V. Son of Rā name	...



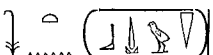
From a fragment of an alabaster jar found at Abydos; the green slate object of this king in the Museum at Cairo (Quibell, *Aeg. Zeit.*, vol. XXXVI, p. 81); etc.



From a cylinder-seal (J. de Morgan, *Recherches*, Paris, 1897, p. 243).

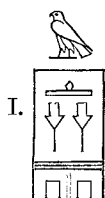


From a cylinder-seal (J. de Morgan, *Recherches*, Paris, 1897, p. 243).

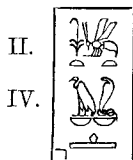
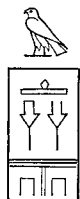
- IV. 1.  From a cylinder-seal (J. de Morgan, *Recherches*, Paris, 1897, p. 243).
2.  Tablet of Šakḫārah.
3.  Abydos List, No. 9.
4.  From a granite vase (Quibell, *Hierakonpolis*, plate 37).

2. Hetep-Sekhemui.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| I. Horus name | ḤETEP-SEKHEMUI. |
| II. N-U name | ḤETEP. |
| III. Golden Horus name | ... |
| IV. Suten Bât name | ḤETEP. |
| V. Son of Rā name | ... |



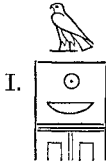
Statue No. 1 at Cairo (J. de Morgan, *Recherches*, p. 253; Grébaut, *Le Musée Égyptien*, plate XIII). See the stone fragment, British Museum, No. 35559.



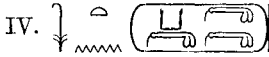
From a cylinder-seal (Maspero, *Annales du Service*, III, 1902, p. 187).

3. *Ka-kau.*

- | | |
|------------------------|---------|
| I. Horus name | RĀ-NEB. |
| II. N-U name | ... |
| III. Golden Horus name | ... |
| IV. Suten Bât name | KĀ-KAU. |
| V. Son of Rā name | ... |



Statue No. 1 at Cairo. See the fragments in the British Museum, Nos. 35556—58, and Maspero, *Annales*, III, p. 188.



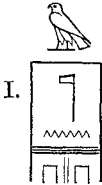
Abydos List, No. 10.



Tablet of Şakḫārah.

4. *Ba-en-neter.*

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| I. Horus name | EN-NETER. |
| II. N-U name | ... |
| III. Golden Horus name | ... |
| IV. Suten Bât name | BA-EN-NETER, or BA-NETRU. |
| V. Son of Rā name | ... |



Statue No. 1 at Cairo; fragment of a stone bowl in the British Museum (No. 35556). See the fragments in the British Museum, Nos. 35556—58.

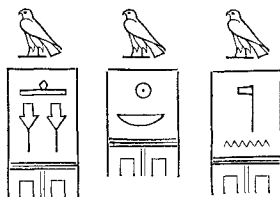


Abydos List, No. 11.



Tablet of Šakḫārah.

The order of kings Nos. 2—4 is given by statue No. 1 at Cairo, on which their Horus names appear thus :—



5. Uatchnes.



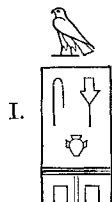
Abydos List, No. 12.



Tablet of Šakḫārah.

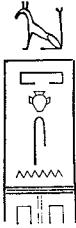
6. Per-āb-sen.

I. Horus name	SEKHEM-ĀB.
Set name	PER-ĀB-SEN.
II. N-U name	...
III. Golden Horus name	...
IV. Suten Bāt name	PER-ĀB-SEN, or PER-ĀB-S.
V. Son of Rā name	...



I.

Jar-sealing, British Museum, No. 35596.



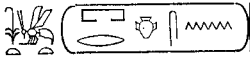
Granite stele in the British Museum,
No. 35597.



Jar-sealings from Abydos.

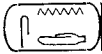


Mariette, *Mastabas*, p. 93.

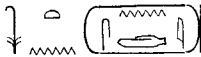


Mariette, *Mastabas*, p. 92.

7. *Senṭ*, or *Senṭā*.



Tomb of Sheri , Mariette, *Mastabas*, pp. 92, 93; Lepsius, *Auswahl*, plate 9; British Museum, No. 1192; Brugsch, *Recueil*, tome II, plate 99 (page 15, line 2), Leipzig, 1863.



Abydos List, No. 13.



Medical papyrus at Berlin, ed. Brugsch, *Recueil*, vol. II, plate 99, line 2.



Tablet of Šakḫārah.

8. *Rā-ka*.



Cylinder-seal (J. E. Quibell, *El-Kab*, plate XX, No. 29).

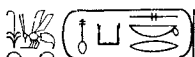
9. *Rā-nefer-ka*.



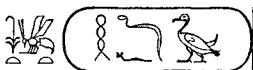
Tablet of Šakḫārah.

10. *Seker-nefer-ka, or Nefer-ka-Seker.*

Tablet of Şakḫârah.



Papyrus of Turin.

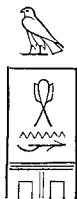
11. *Hetchefa.*

Turin Papyrus.

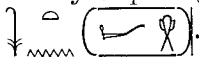
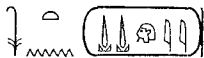


Tablet of Şakḫârah.

THIRD DYNASTY. FROM MEMPHIS.

1. *Sa-Nekht.*

Jar-sealings from Bêt Khallâf (see Garstang, *Ma-hâsna*, London, 1902, plate XIX); fragment in the British Museum, No. 691; he is identified by Jéquier (*Recueil*, XXIX, p. 1) with

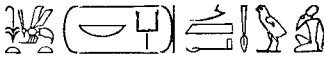
2. *Bebi, or Tchatchai.*

Abydos List, No. 14, and Turin Papyrus.



Tablet of Şakḫârah.

3. *Neb-ka, or Neb-ka-Râ.*Abydos List, No. 15; Lepsius, *Denkmäler*, II, 39 a, b.



Westcar Papyrus, I, 19, etc.

*Aeg. Zeit.*, 1864, p. 103.

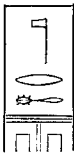
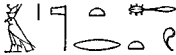
Tablet of Šakḳārah.

4. *Tcheser*, or *Tcheser-sa*.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| I. Horus name | NETER-KHA, or NETER-KHAT. |
| II. N-U name | NETER-KHA, or NETER-KHAT. |
| III. Golden Horus name (?) | TCHESER. |
| IV. Suten Bât name | TCHESER, or TCHESER-SA. |
| V. Son of Râ name | ... |

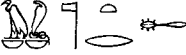


I.

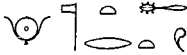
Pyramid at Šakḳārah (Lepsius, *Auswahl*, plate 7); jar-sealings from Bêt Khallâf, ed. Garstang, pl. VIII.

Stele of Sâḥal, line 1.

II.



Stele of Sâḥal, line 1.



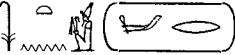
Stele of Sâḥal, line 1.

III.



Stele of Sâḥal, line 1.

IV.



Tablet of Šakḳārah.



Westcar Papyrus, I, 14.



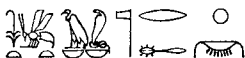
Ivory fragment from Abydos in the British Museum.



Abydos List, No. 16. Probably a different king from Tcheser.

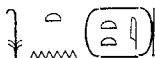


Jar-sealing from Bêt Khallâf, ed. Garstang, plate VIII.



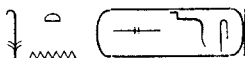
Pyramid of Şakḳârah (Lepsius, *Auswahl*, pl. 7).

5. Tetâ.



Abydos List, No. 17.

6. Setches.



Abydos List, No. 18.

7. Tcheser-Tetâ.



Turin Papyrus.



Tablet of Şakḳârah.



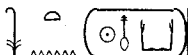
Turin Papyrus.

8. Âhtes.

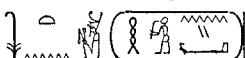


Palermo Stele (Brugsch and Bouriant, No. 24).

9. Râ-nefer-ka Ḥuni.



Abydos List, No. 19.



Tablet of Şakḳârah.

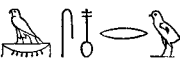
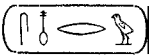
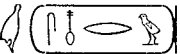
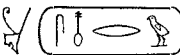
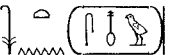


Prisse Papyrus, plate I, line 7.

FOURTH DYNASTY. FROM MEMPHIS.

1. *Seneferu*.¹

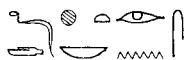
I. Horus name	NEB MAĀT.
II. N-U name	NEB MAĀT.
III. Golden Horus name	SENEFERU.
IV. Suten Bât name	SENEFERU.
V. Son of Rā name	...

- I.  Wâdî Maghârah, L. D., II, 2; Weill, *Sinai*, p. 103.
- II.  Wâdî Maghârah, L. D., II, 2.
- III.  Wâdî Maghârah, L. D., II, 2.
- IV.  Palermo Stele.
-  Palermo Stele.
-  Palermo Stele.
-  Abydos List, No. 20.

1. The order of the reigns of the first three kings of this Dynasty is fixed by the stele of Queen Mertet-tefs, who was a contemporary of them all.



With the title



Cylinder-seal at Cairo. See Borchardt, Naville, and Sethe in *Aeg. Zeit.*, XXXVI, 1898, p. 142—144; Maspero, *Rev. Crit.*, Dec. 15, 1897.

Nefert-kau, daughter of Seneferu (?).



L. D. II, 16.

Nefer-Maāt, a prince.



L. D. II, 16.

Seneferu-khā-f, a prince.



L. D. II, 16.

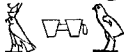
2. *Khufu* (Kheops).

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| I. Horus name | MEtCHERU(?). |
| II. N-U name | MEtCHERU(?). |
| III. Golden Horus name | KHUFU. |
| IV. Suten Bāt name | KHUFU. |
| V. Son of Rā name | ... |



I.

Wâdî Maghârah, L. D. II, 2.



Aeg. Zeit., 1904, 87.



II.

Wâdî Maghârah, L. D. II, 2.



Aeg. Zeit., 1904, 87.



L. D. II, 2; *Aeg. Zeit.*, 1904, 87.



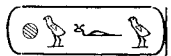
Schäfer, *Aeg. Zeit.*, 1904, 87.



Abydos List, No. 21.



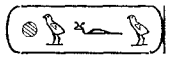
Westcar Papyrus.



L. D., II, 55.



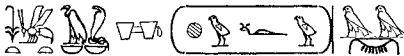
Tablet of Šakḫārah.



Lepsius, *Auswahl*, VII. B.



Lepsius, *Auswahl*, VII. C.



Mariette, *Mastabas*, p. 521.

Heru-ṯāṯā-f, a son of *Khufu*.



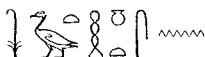
Westcar Papyrus (ed. Erman, pl. 6).



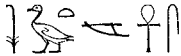
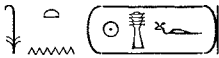
Papyrus of Nu. Chap. LXIV.

Rubric (ed. Budge, *Text*,
p. 141, line 9; and p. 309,
line 12).

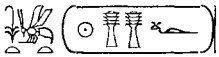
Hentsen, daughter of *Khufu*.



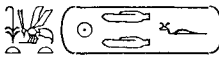
Stele of Khufu (Mariette, *M. D.*,
plate 53).

Hetep-her-s, daughter of Khufu (?).De Rougé, *Recherches*, p. 50.**Mer-ānkh-s**, daughter of Khufu (?).De Rougé, *Recherches*, p. 50.**3. Rā-ṭet-f.**

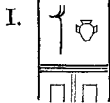
Abydos List, No. 22.



Tablet of Šakḫarah.

Lepsius, *K.* 44 a.**4. Rā-khāf** (Khephren).

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| I. Horus name | USR-ĀB. |
| II. N-U name | USR-EM... |
| III. Golden Horus name | SEKHEM. |
| IV. Suten Bāt name | RĀKHĀF. |
| V. Son of Rā name | ... |



I.

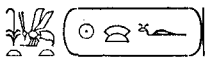
*Aeg. Zeit.*, 1904, 87.

II.

Aeg. Zeit., 1904, 87.

III.

Aeg. Zeit., 1904, 87.

- IV.  L. D. II, 41; *Aeg. Zeit.*, 1904, 87.
-  Tablet of Šakḳārah.
-  Abydos List, No. 23.

Mer-ānkh-s, a queen, mother of Neb-em-khut.

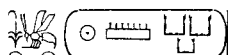
 De Rougé, *Recherches*, p. 50.

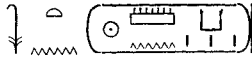
Neb-em-khut, an Erpā and prince.

 De Rougé, *Recherches*, p. 57;
L. D., II, 12.

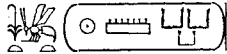
5. Rā-men-kau (Mykerinos).

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| I. Horus name | KA-KHA. |
| II. N-U name | KA. |
| III. Golden Horus name | ... |
| IV. Suten Bāt name | RĀ-MEN-KAU. |
| V. Son of Rā name | ... |

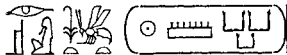
- I.  Statue of the king in the Museum in Cairo,
and a cylinder-seal (Legrain, *Annales*,
IV, 134).
- II.  Cylinder-seal (Legrain, *Annales*, IV, 134).
- IV.  L. D. II, 41.



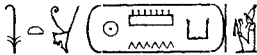
Abydos List, No. 24.



Papyrus of Nu (sheet 5).



Coffin of Men-kau-Rā, British Museum, No. 6647.



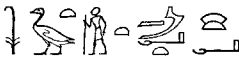
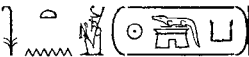
Second Abydos List, No. 15.

6. Shepses-ka-f.

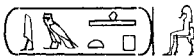
Abydos List, No. 25.



Palermo Stele; L. D. II, 41, etc.

Maāt-khā, daughter of Shepses-ka-f.De Rougé, *Recherches*, p. 68.**Ptaḥ-shepses, husband of Maāt-khā.**Mariette, *Mastabas*, p. 112.**7. Rā-Sebek-ka.**

Tablet of Šakḫārah.

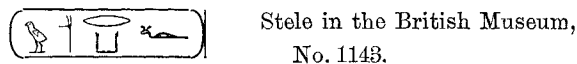
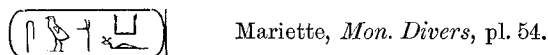
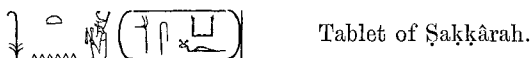
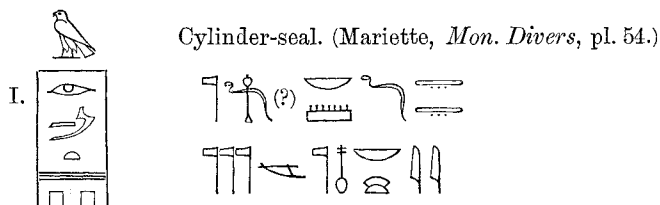
8. I-em-ḥetep.

Wādī Hammâmât, L. D. II, 115.

FIFTH DYNASTY. FROM ELEPHANTINE.

1. *Userkaf.*

I. Horus name	ÄRI-MAĀT.
II. N-U name	...
III. Golden Horus name	...
IV. Suten Bât name	USERKAF.
V. Son of Rā name	...

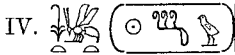


2. Rā-Saḥu.

I. Horus name	NEB-KHĀU.
II. N-U name	...
III. Golden Horus name	...
IV. Suten Bât name	RĀ-SAḤU.
V. Son of Rā name	...



Wādî Maghârah, L. D. II, 39; vase in the
British Museum, No. 29330.



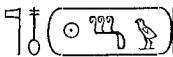
Palermo Stele; Wādî Maghârah,
L. D. II, 39 g.



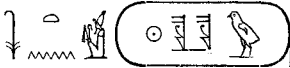
L. D. II, 41.



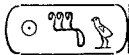
Abydos List, No. 27.



Tablet of Karnak.



Tablet of Şakḥârah.



L. D. II, 55; statue at Cairo, No. 42004.

3. Rā-nefer-âri-ka.

I. Horus name	SEKHEM-KHĀU, or USR-KHĀU.
II. N-U name	KHĀ-EM-SEKHEMU-NEBU (?).
III. Golden Horus name	...
IV. Suten Bât name	RĀ-NEFER-ÂRI-KA.
V. Son of Rā name	...



I.

Cylinder-seal. (Mariette, *Mon. Divers*, plate 54 e.)Palermo Stele (Naville, *Recueil*, XXV.
Plate II B).

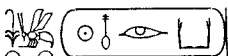
II.

Palermo Stele (*Ibid.*).

IV.



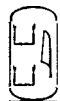
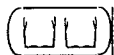
Tablet of Şakḫârah.



Palermo Stele; L. D. II, 55.

4. Kaka-â.¹

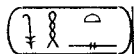
Abydos List, No. 28.

De Rougé, *Recherches*, p. 97.

Scarab in the British Museum, No. 22954.

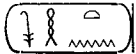
5. Rā-shepses-ka.

Tablet of Şakḫârah.

6 (?). Suḥtes.²

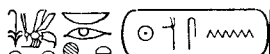
Palermo Stele.

1. Some think that this is the 'Son-of-Rā' name of Rā-nefer-āri-ka.

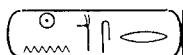
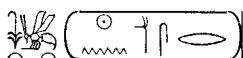
2. Position doubtful. The reading may be  SUḤTEN;

L. D., II, 152 *a*.L. D., II, 152 *a*.

Abydos List, No. 30.



Tablet of Karnak.

L. D., II, 55, 152 *a*.

Statue in the British Museum,
No. 870; L. D., II, 39 *c*; statue
in Cairo, No. 42003; vase
in the British Museum,
No. 32620.



Statue in the British Museum,
No. 870; Lepsius, *Auswahl*, IX *b*.



Tablet of Karnak.

g. *Heru-men-kau*.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| I. Horus name | MEN KHĀU. |
| II. N-U name | ... |
| III. Golden Horus name | ... |
| IV. Suten Bāt name | HERU-MEN-KAU. |
| V. Son of Rā name | ... |



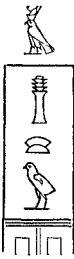
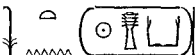
I.

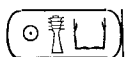
Wādī Maghârah (L. D., II, 39 *e*; Weill, *Sinai*,
p. 109.)

- IV.  Wādī Maghârah, L. D., II, 39 *e*.
 Abydos List, No. 31.
 Tablet of Šakḫârah.
 E. de Rougé (*Six Premières Dynasties*, plate VI.)

ro. Rā-ṭet-ka Āssā.

- I. Horus name ṬET-KHĀU.
 II. N-U name ṬET-KHĀU.
 III. Golden Horus name ṬET.
 IV. Suten Bât name RĀ-ṬET-KA.
 V. Son of Rā name ĀSSĀ.

- I.  Wādī Maghârah (L. D., II, 39 *d*, 115 *l*; and Birch, *Aeg. Zeit.*, 1869, p. 26).
- II.  Wādī Maghârah (Birch, *Aeg. Zeit.*, 1869, p. 26).
- III.  Wādī Maghârah (Birch, *Aeg. Zeit.*, 1869, p. 26).
- IV.  Abydos List, No. 32.
 Turin Papyrus.

Wâdi Maghârah (Weill, *Sinai*, p. 140).

L. D., II, 65.



Tablet of Şakḫârah.

De Rougé, *Recherches*, p. 100L. D., II, 75 ; de Morgan, *Catalogue*,
p. 168.

Tablet of Karnak.

Assâ-Ānkh, a prince.De Rougé, *Recherches*, p. 101.**II. Unās.**

I. Horus name	UATCH TAUI.
II. N-U name	UATCH-EM-...
III. Golden Horus name	UATCH.
IV. Suten Bât name	UNĀS.
V. Son of Rā name	UNĀS.



I.

Pyramid of Unās (Barsanti, *Annales*, II,
254).



Pyramid of Unas.



Pyramid of Unas.



L. D. II, 75 ; Turin Papyrus.



Abydos List, No. 33.



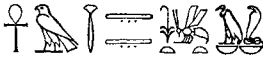
Tablet of Şakḫārah.



Pyramid of Unas.



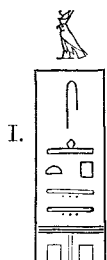
Pyramid of Unas.

Vase in the
British
Museum,
No. 4603.

SIXTH DYNASTY. FROM MEMPHIS.

1. *Tetâ.*

I. Horus name	SEHETEP-TAUI.
II. N-U name	...
III. Golden Horus name	...
IV. Suten Bât name	TETÂ. (With the addition, under
V. Son of Râ name	TETÂ. the XIXth dynasty, of Mer-en-Ptah.)



Temple at Mit Rahinah (Daressy, *Annales*, III, 29); inscription at Het-nub (Fraser, *Graffiti*, plate XV).



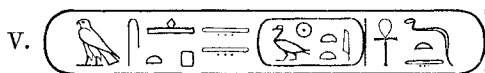
Abydos List, No. 34.



Tablet of Šakḫārah.



Tablet of Karnak.



Vase in the British Museum, No. 29204.



Al-Kāb, L. D., II, 117.



Statue in the Chateau Borély (Navy, *Aeg. Zeit.*, 1878, plate IV).



Mariette, *Catalogue*, No. 1464.

2. Rā-user-ka Āti.



Abydos List, No. 35.



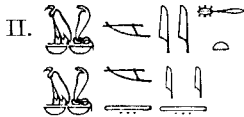
Hammāmât, L. D., II, 115.

3. *Rā-meri Pepi I.*

- I. Horus name MĒRI-TAUI.
 II. N-U name MĒRI-KHAT, or MĒRI-TAUI.
 III. Golden Horus name ...
 IV. Suten Bât name RĀ-MĒRI.
 V. Son of Rā name PĒPI.



I. Hammāmât, L. D., II, 115; British Museum,
No. 22559.

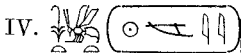


II. Hammāmât, L. D., II, 115; British
Museum, No. 22559.

Hammāmât, L. D., II, 115.



III. Hammāmât, L. D., II, 115.



IV. Hammāmât, L. D., II, 115.



Abydos List, No. 36.



V. Pyramid at Şakḫârah.



Tablet of Karnak.



Wādî Maghârah,
L. D., II, 116.



Tablet of Şakḫârah.



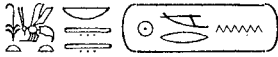
Rocks at Hammâmât, L. D., II, 115; vase
in the British Museum, No. 4493.



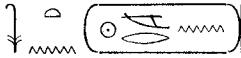
Rocks at Hammâmât, L. D., II, 115.



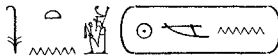
Hammâmât, L. D., II, 115; vase in
the British Museum, No. 4493.



Tablet of Karnak.



Abydos List, No. 37.



Tablet of Şakḫârah.



Pyramid of Şakḫârah.

5. *Rā-nefer-ka Pepi II*, second son of Pepi I.

I. Horus name	NETER-KHĀU.
II. N-U name	NETER-KHĀU.
III. Golden Horus name	SEKHEM.
IV. Suten Bât name	RĀ-NEFER-KA.
V. Son of Rā name	PEPI.



Rocks at Wādî Maghârah, L. D., II, 116.



Vase in the British Museum, No. 4492.



Vase in the British Museum, No. 4492.



Wādî Maghârah, L. D., II, 116.



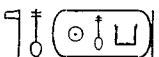
Wādî Maghârah, L. D., II, 116.



Abydos List, No. 38.



Second Abydos List, No. 16.



Tablet of Karnak.



Pyramid at Şakḫârah.



Sarco-

phagus of Pepi II.

6. Rā-mer-en Meḥti-em-sa-f.

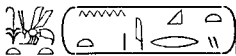
Pyramid at Şakḫârah;
Abydos List, No. 39.

7. *Rā-neter-ka.*

Abydos List, No. 40.

8. *Rā-men-ka Net-Āqerti.*

Abydos List, No. 41.



Turin Papyrus.

Rā-neb-Ṭet.

Scarab in the British Museum, No. 40283.

Rā-neb-khā.

Scarab in the Hilton Price Collection.

Heru-nefer-ḥen.Alabaster fragment (Petrie, *II. E.*, I, p. 106).

The following names of princes and princesses are attributed to this period by Lepsius :—

Queen PER...



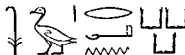
Queen ...SĀNKH



Princess SHEPSET-KAU

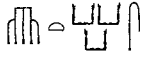
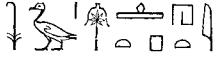
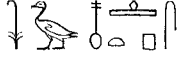


Prince RĀ-EN-KAU



Prince KA-ĀB



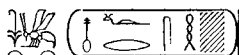
Prince THES-TET-F	
Prince THES-AN	
Prince RĀ-SEKHEM-KA	
Princess KHENT-KAU-S	
Prince MER-AB	
Princess SETTA	
Prince SHETA-ḤETEP-HETĀ	
	
	
Prince ḤER-TUA-EN	
Prince THES-KHĀ-F	
Prince NEFER-ḤETEP-S	

SEVENTH AND EIGHTH DYNASTIES. FROM MEMPHIS.

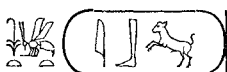
1. *Nef-ka.*



Turin Papyrus.

2. Nefer-seḥ...

Turin Papyrus.

3. Āb.

Turin Papyrus.

4. Rā-nefer-kau.

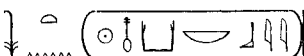
Turin Papyrus.

4. Katthi.

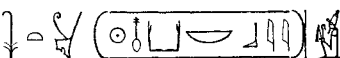
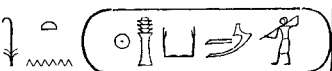
Turin Papyrus.

6. Rā-nefer-ka.

Abydos List, No. 42.

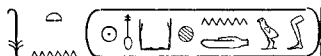
7. Rā-nefer-ka Nebi.

Abydos List, No. 43.

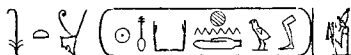
Second Abydos List,
No. 17.**8. Rā-Ṭeṭ-ka Maā-ṭua.**

Abydos List, No. 44.

Second Abydos List,
No. 18.

9. Rā-nefer-ka Khenṭu.

Abydos List, No. 45.

Second Abydos List,
No. 19.*10. Ḥeru-mer-en.*

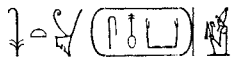
Abydos List, No. 46.



Second Abydos List, No. 20.

11. Senefer-ka, or Rā-senefer-ka.

Abydos List, No. 47.



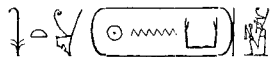
Second Abydos List, No. 21.



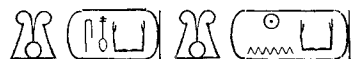
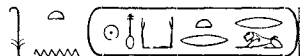
Tablet of Karnak.

12. Rā-en-ka.

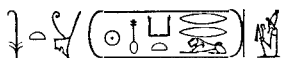
Abydos List, No. 48.



Second Abydos List, No. 22.

Plaque in the British
Museum, No. 8444.*13. Rā-nefer-ka Tererl (?).*

Abydos List, No. 49.



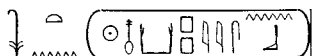
Second Abydos List, No. 23.

14. *Heru-nefer-ka.*

Abydos List, No. 50.



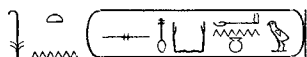
Second Abydos List, No. 24.

15. *Rā-nefer-ka Pepi-senb.*

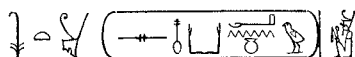
Abydos List, No. 51.



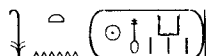
Second Abydos List, No. 25.

16. [*Rā*]-s-nefer-ka *Ānnu.*

Abydos List, No. 52.

Second Abydos List,
No. 26.**17. *Rā-[men]-kau.***

Abydos List, No. 53.

18. *Rā-nefer-kau.*

Abydos List, No. 54.

19. *Heru-nefer-kau.*

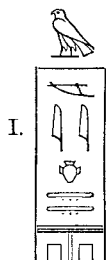
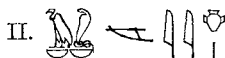
Abydos List, No. 55.

20. *Rā-nefer-āri-ka.*

Abydos List, No. 56.

NINTH AND TENTH DYNASTIES. FROM
HERAKLEOPOLIS.*Khati.*

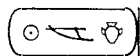
I. Horus name	MERĪ-ĀB-TAUI.
II. N-U name	MERĪ-ĀB.
III. Golden Horus name	...
IV. Suten Bât name	RĀ-MERĪ-ĀB.
V. Son of Rā name	KHATI.

Bronze bowl in the Louvre (Maspero, *Bulletin des Musées*, t. II, p. 38).

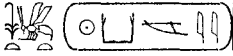
Bronze bowl in the Louvre.



Bronze bowl in the Louvre.

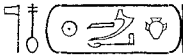
Scarab in the Louvre (Maspero, *P.S.B.A.*, XIII, p. 429).

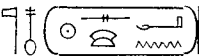
Bronze bowl in the Louvre.

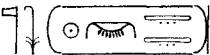
Rā-ka-meri.

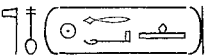
Palette in the Louvre ; Tomb of
Khati at Asyût.

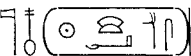
The position of the following kings is doubtful :

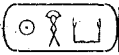
RĀ-MAĀ-ĀB  Scarab B. M. 30510.

RĀ-SEKHĀ-EN  Scarab B. M. 30511.

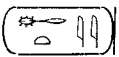
RĀ-NUB-TAUI  Scarab B. M. 30512.

RĀ-ĀA-HETEP  Scarab B. M. 28097.

RĀ-KHĀ-USER  Scarab B. M. 32331.

Rā-uah-ka Khati.

Coffin from Al-Barsha (Lacau, *Recueil*, XXIV,
p. 90).



Coffin from Al-Barsha (Lacau, *Recueil*, XXIV,
p. 90).

Rā-ṭet-nefer Ṭāṭāumes.

Stele from Gebelên (Da-
ressy, *Recueil*, XIV,
p. 26, No. XXXI).



Fragment found by
Mr. H. R. Hall at Dêr
al-Bahari in 1905.

V.  Mariette, *Mon. Div.*, plate 49.

 Tablet of Karnak.

Nekht-neb-ṭep-nefer Antef.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| I. Horus name | NEKHT-NEB-ṬEP-NEFER. |
| II. N-U name | ... |
| III. Golden Horus name | ... |
| IV. Suten Bât name | ... |
| V. Son of Rā name | ĀNTEF. |

I.  Stele in the British Museum, No. 1203.

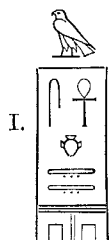
V.  Tablet of Karnak.

Antef.

 Tablet of Karnak.

S-ānkh-āb-tauī Menthu-ḥetep.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| I. Horus name | S-ĀNKH-ĀB-TAUI. |
| II. N-U name | ... |
| III. Golden Horus name | ... |
| IV. Suten Bât name | ... |
| V. Son of Rā name | MENTHU-ḤETEP. |



I.

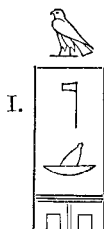
Stele in the British Museum, No. 1203.



V.

Stele in the British Museum,
No. 1203.***Rā-neb-ḥetep Menthu-ḥetep.***

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| I. Horus name | NETER ḤETCH. |
| II. N-U name | NETER-ḤETCH. |
| III. Golden Horus name | ... |
| IV. Suten Bāt name | RĀ-NEB-ḤETEP. |
| V. Son of Rā name | MENTHU-ḤETEP. |



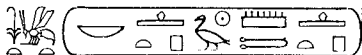
I.

Rock sculpture on Konosso, L. D., II, 150*b*;
rock sculpture at Gebelên (Daressy, *Re-*
cueil, XVI, 42, No. 87).

II.

Sculpture at Konosso, L. D., II, 150 *b*.

IV.

Lepsius, *K.*, 162.Rock on Konosso,
L. D., II, 150 *b*.

V.

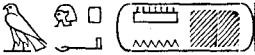
Lepsius, *K.*, 162.



Annales, II, 203.



Rock at Hammâmât, L. D.,
II, 150 *d*.



Tablet of Karnak.

Rā-neb-tauī Menthu-ḥetep.

I. Horus name	NEB-TAUI.
II. N-U name	NEB-TAUI.
III. Golden Horus name	NETERU.
IV. Suten Bât name	RĀ-NEB-TAUI.
V. Son of Rā name	MENTHU-ḤETEP.



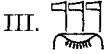
I.

Rock inscription at Hammâmât, L. D., II,
149 *c*.



II.

Rock inscription at Hammâmât,
L. D., II, 149 *c*.



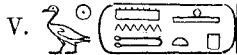
III.

Rock inscription at Hammâmât, L. D., II, 149 *c*.



IV.

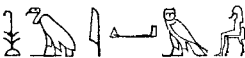
Rock inscription at Hammâmât,
L. D., II, 149 *c*.



V.

Rock inscription at Hammâmât,
L. D., II, 149 *c*.

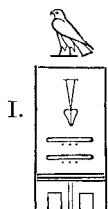
Āmām, mother of Rā-neb-tauī Menthu-ḥetep.



Rock inscription at Hammâmât,
L. D., II, 149 *f*.

Rā-neb-ḥapt Menthu-ḥetep.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| I. Horus name | SMA-TAUI. |
| II. N-U name | SMA-TAUI. |
| III. Golden Horus name | ... |
| IV. Suten Bât name | RĀ-NEB-ḤAPT. |
| V. Son of Rā name | MENTHU-ḤETEP. |



Rock inscription at Aswân, L. D., II, 149*b*;
rock inscription at Gebel Silsila.



Rock inscription at Aswân, L. D., II,
149 *b*.



Rock inscription at Aswân, L. D.,
II, 149 *b*; rock inscription at Ge-
bel Silsila.



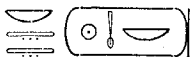
Tablet of Şakḥârah.



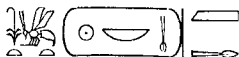
Tablet of Karnak.



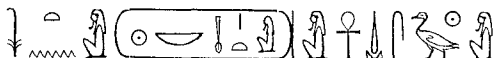
Abydos List, No. 57.



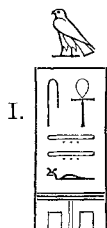
Prisse, *Monuments*, plate 3.



Legrain, *Annales*, VII, 34.



Abbott Papyrus.



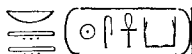
Rock inscription at Hammâmât, L. D., II,
150 *a*.



Rock inscription at Hammâmât, L. D.,
II, 150 *a*.



Abydos List, No. 58; Turin Pa-
pyrus.



Block from Erment.



Tablet of Şakḫârah.



L. D., II, 150 *a*.

Rā-skḥā- ... Mentu-ḥetep.



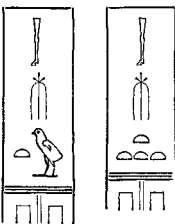
Fragment found
by Prof. Naville
at Dêral-Baḥarî.

MIDDLE EMPIRE.

TWELFTH DYNASTY. FROM THEBES.

1. *Āmen-em-ḥāt I.*

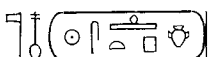
I. Horus name	NEM (or UḤEM) MESTU.
II. N-U name	NEM MESTU.
III. Golden Horus name	NEM MESTU.
IV. Suten Bât name	RĀ-SEḤTEP-ĀB.
V. Son of Rā name	ĀMEN-EM-ḤĀT.

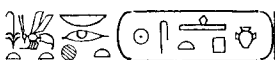
1.  2.  3.  4. 
- I.   L. D., II, 118 *d* and *e*, and Lepsius, *Auswahl*, plate X.
- II.    L. D., II, 118 *e*, *f*, and *i*, and Lepsius, *Auswahl*, plate X.
-   



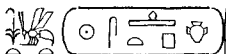
III.  L. D., II, 118.



IV.  L. D., II, 118 e.



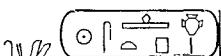
Tablet of Karnak; Lepsius,
Auswahl, plate X.

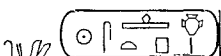


Lepsius, *Königsbuch*, No. 176 D.

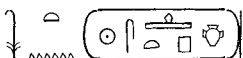


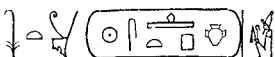
Lepsius, *Königsbuch*, No. 176 f.



 } L. D., II, 118 d.



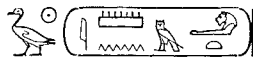
 Abydos List, No. 59.

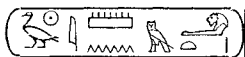


Second Abydos List, No. 33.



Tablet of Şakḫârah.

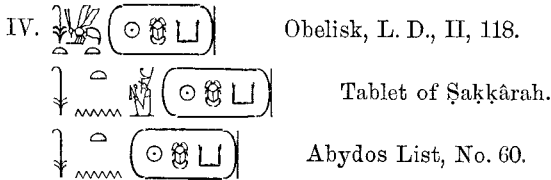
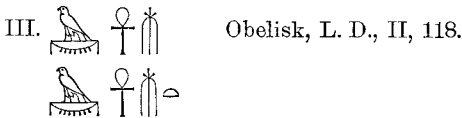
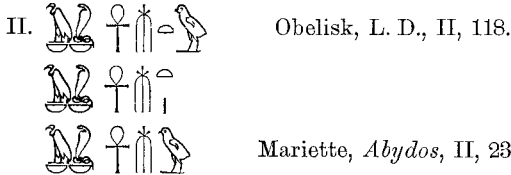
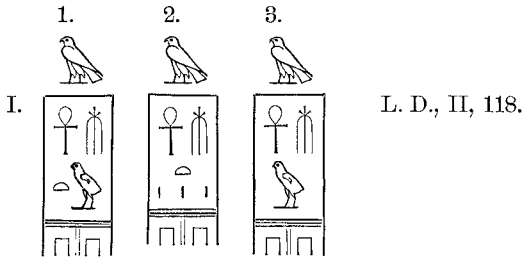
V.  Mariette, *Catalogue*, No. 1338.



L. D., II, 118 d.

2. *Usertsen I.*

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| I. Horus name | ĀNKH MESTU. |
| II. N-U name | ĀNKH MESTU. |
| III. Golden Horus name | ĀNKH MESTU. |
| IV. Suten Bât name | RĀ-KHEPER-KA. |
| V. Son of Rā name | USERTSEN. |

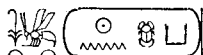
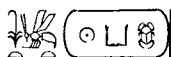




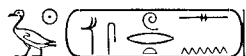
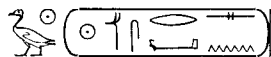
Second Abydos List, No. 34.



Tablet of Karnak.

Lepsius, *K.*, 177 *c.*Lepsius, *K.*, 177 *d.*Lepsius, *K.*, 177 *e.*

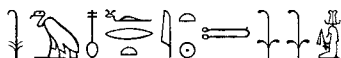
Obelisk, L. D., II, 118.

Lepsius, *K.*, 177 *f.*

Turin Papyrus.

Aswân, L. D.,
II, 118.

Nefert-Āten-Thenen, Royal Mother.

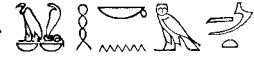
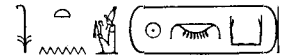
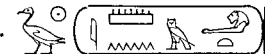
Lepsius, *K.*, 178.

Āmeni, a Prince.

Lepsius, *K.*, 179.

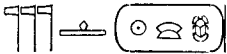
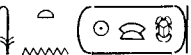
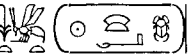
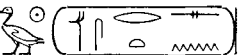
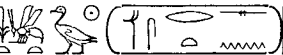
3. Āmen-em-ḥāt II.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| I. Horus name | ḤEKEN-EM-MAĀT. |
| II. N-U name | ḤEKEN-EM-MAĀT. |
| III. Golden Horus name | MAĀT-KHERU. |
| IV. Suten Bāt name | RĀ-NUB-KAU. |
| V. Son of Rā name | ĀMEN-EM-ḤĀT. |

- I.  Rock inscription at Aswân, L. D., II, 123 e.
- II.  Stele in Leyden, Lepsius, *Auswahl*, pl. X.
- III.  Stele in Leyden, Lepsius, *Auswahl*, pl. X.
- IV.  Abydos List, No. 61.
-  Second Abydos List, No. 35.
-  Tablet of Şakḫârah.
-  Tablet of Karnak.
-  Birch, *Aeg. Zeit.*, 1874, p. 113; Lepsius, *Auswahl*, pl. X.
- V.  Stele in Leyden, Lepsius, *Auswahl*, pl. X.

4. Usertsen II.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| I. Horus name | SEMU-TAUI. |
| II. N-U name | SEKHĀ-MAĀT. |
| III. Golden Horus name | NETERU-ḤETEP. |
| IV. Suten Bât name | RĀ-KHĀ-KHEPER. |
| V. Son of Râ name | USERTSEN. |

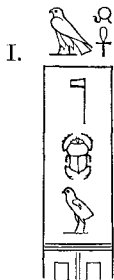
- I.  Stele at Alnwick Castle (Birch, *Catalogue*, p. 269); and L. D., II, 123 d.
- II.  Inscription at Aswân, L. D., II, 123 d.
 De Morgan, *Dahshûr*, p. 60.
- III.  Inscription at Aswân, L. D., II, 123 d.
 De Morgan, *Dahshûr*, p. 60.
- IV.  Stele at Alnwick Castle (Birch, *Catalogue*, p. 269).
 Abydos List, No. 62.
 Second Abydos List, No. 36.
 Tablet of Şakḫârah.
 Legrain, *Annales*, VII, 34.
- V.  Inscription at Aswân, L. D., II, 123 d.
 Lepsius, *Auswahl*, plate X.

Nefert, wife of Usertsen II.

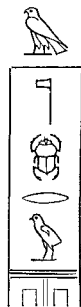


5. Usertsen III.

I. Horus name	NETER-KHEPERU.
II. N-U name	NETER-MESTU.
III. Golden Horus name	ĀNKH-KHEPER.
IV. Suten Bāt name	RĀ-KHĀ-KAU.
V. Son of Rā name	USERTSEN.



De Morgan, *Dahshûr*, p. 59.



De Morgan, *Dahshûr*, p. 51.



Stele in Berlin, L. D., II, 136 *h*.



Legrain, *Annales*, VII, 34.

De Morgan, *Dahshûr*, p. 59.



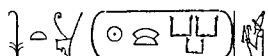
Tablet of Karnak.

Brugsch and Bouriant, *Livre des Rois*, p. 18.

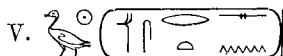
Abydos List, No. 63.



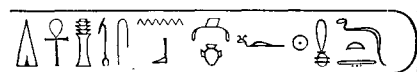
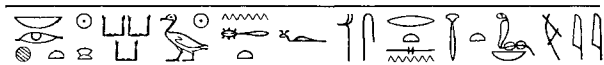
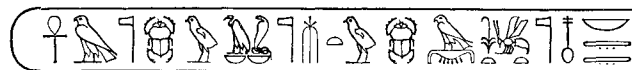
Tablet of Şakḳārah.



Second Abydos List, No. 37.



Stele in Berlin, L. D., II, 136 h.

De Morgan,
Dahshûr,
p. 47.**Hent-tauī.**

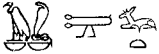
Pyramid at Dahshûr.

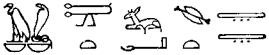
6. Āmen-em-ḥāt III.

I. Horus name	ĀA-BAIU.
II. N-U name	THET-ĀUĀT-TAUĪ.
III. Golden Horus name	UAḤ-ĀNKH.
IV. Suten Bāt name	RĀ-EN-MAĀT.
V. Son of Rā name	ĀMEN-EM-ḤĀT.

- I.  Granite slab in Cairo (Maspero, *Annales*, III, 207).

- II.  Stele from Al-Kâb.

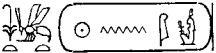
-  Lepsius, *K.*, No. 183 *b*.

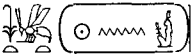
-  Granite slab in Cairo.

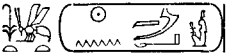
- III.  Granite slab in Cairo.

- IV. 

-  Rocks at Semnah, L. D., II, 139.

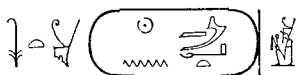
-  Lepsius, *K.*, No. 183 *d*.

-  L. D., II, 138 *a*.

-  L. D., II, 138 *e*.

-  Dahshûr Jewellery.

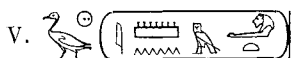
-  Abydos List, No. 64.



Second Abydos List, No. 38.

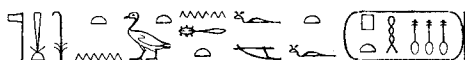


Tablet of Šakḫârah.



Granite slab in Cairo.

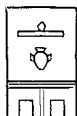
Ptaḥ-Neferu, wife of Āmen-em-ḥāt III.

Black granitemor-
tar in Cairo (Da-

ressy, *Recueil*, X, 142; Daressy, *Catalogue*, No. 9438;
Legrain, *Annales*, IV, 134).

Ḥeru.

I. Horus name	ḤETEP-ĀB.
II. N-U name	NEFER-KHĀU.
III. Golden Horus name	NEFER-NETERU.
IV. Suten Bât name	RĀ-ĀU-ĀB.
V. Son of Rā name	ḤERU.

I. De Morgan, *Dahshûr*, p. 93.II. De Morgan, *Dahshûr*, p. 93.III. De Morgan, *Dahshûr*, p. 93.

Merit, a princess.


 De Morgan, *Dahshûr*, p. 69.

De Morgan, *Dahshûr*, p. 69.

Nub-ḥetep-khart, a princess.



De Morgan, *Dahshûr*, p. 115.

De Morgan, *Dahshûr*, p. 128.

Hent, Queen.


 De Morgan, *Dakshât*, p. 54.

Het-Heru-sat, a princess.

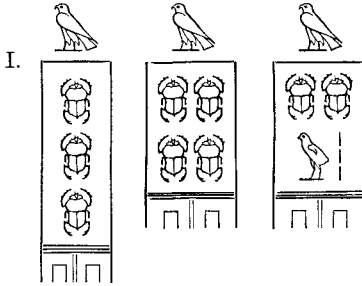
De Morgan, *Dahshûr*, p. 62.

Sent-Senbet-s, a princess.

De Morgan, *Dahshûr*, p. 56.

Āmen-em-hāt IV.

I. Horus name	KHEPERĀ KHEPER KHEPERU.
II. N-U name	...
III. Golden Horus name	...
IV. Suten Bāt name	RĀ-MAĀ-KHERU.
V. Son of Rā name	ĀMEN-EM-HĀT.



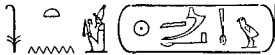
L. D., II, 140, 152.



Abydos List, No. 65.



Second Abydos List, No. 39.



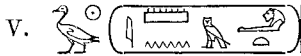
Tablet of Şakḳârah.



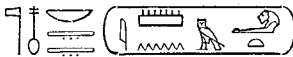
Tablet of Karnak.



Plaque in the British Museum, No. 22879.

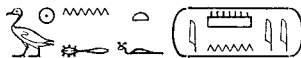


L. D., II, 140.



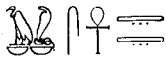
Plaque in the British Museum, No. 22879.

Āmeni, a prince.

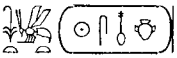


Usertsen [IV?].

I. Horus name	...
II. N-U name	ŠANKH-TAUI.
III. Golden Horus name	NEFER-KHĀU.
IV. Suten Bât name	RĀ-SENEFER-ĀB.
V. Son of Rā name	USERTSEN.

II.  Legrain, *Annales*, II, 272.

III.  Legrain, *Annales*, II, 272.

IV.  Legrain, *Annales*, II, 272.

V.  Legrain, *Annales*, II, 272.

Rā-Sebek-Neferu.

I. Horus name	RĀ-MERT.
II. N-U name	SAT-SEKHEM-NEBT-TAUI-ṬETṬ-KHĀ.
III. Golden Horus name	SEBEK-NEFERU (?).
IV. Suten Bât name	RĀ-SEBEK-NEFERU.
V. Son of Rā name	...

I.  Seal in the British Museum, No. 16581.

II.  Seal in the British Museum, No. 16581.

6. *Āmeni Āntef Āmen-em-hāt.*

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| I. Horus name | SEHER-TAUI. |
| II. N-U name | SEKHEM-KHĀU. |
| III. Golden Horus name | ḤEQ-MAĀT. |
| IV. Suten Bāt name | RĀ-SĀNKH-ĀB. |
| V. Son of Rā name | ĀMENI ĀNTEF ĀMEN-EM-ḤĀT. |

- I.  Table of offerings at Cairo (Mariette, *Karnak*, plates 9, 10).



- II.  Table of offerings at Cairo.

- III.  Table of offerings at Cairo.

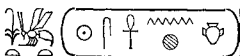


Table of offerings at Cairo.



Table of offerings at Cairo.

- IV.  Table of offerings at Cairo.

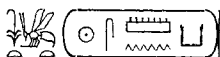


Turin Papyrus.

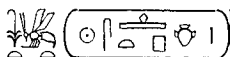


Tablet of Karnak.

- V.  Table of offerings at Cairo.

7. *Rā-smen-ka.*

Turin Papyrus.

8. *Rā-sehetep-âb.*

Turin Papyrus.

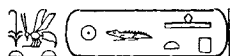
9. ... - ... - *ka.*

Turin Papyrus.

Here comes a break in the Turin Papyrus.

10. *Rā-netchem-âb.*

Turin Papyrus.

11. *Rā-Sebek-hetep.*

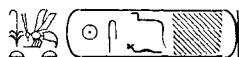
Turin Papyrus.

12. *Ren-[Senb?].*

Turin Papyrus.

13. *Rā-h ... - ...*

Turin Papyrus.

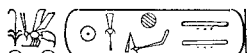
14. *Rā-setchef- ...*

Turin Papyrus.

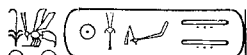
15. *Rā-sekhem-khu-tauī Sebek-ḥetep* [I].



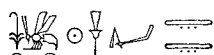
Tablet of Karnak.



Block at Bubastis (Naville, *Bubastis*, plate XXXIII. H).



Rock at Semnah, L. D., 152 *a—d*.



Rock at Semnah, L. D., 152 *a—d*.

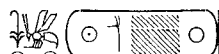


Turin Papyrus.



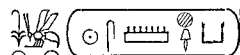
Scarab in the British Museum, No. 15701.

16. *Rā-user-* ...



Turin Papyrus.

17. *Rā-semenkh-ka Mer-mashāu*.



Granite statues in Cairo.



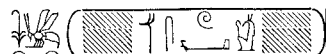
Granite statues in Cairo. See Turin Papyrus, Fragment No. 78.

18. *Rā- ... -ka*.



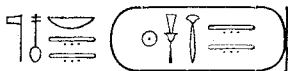
Turin Papyrus.

19. [*Rā*]-*User-Set* (?).



Turin Papyrus.

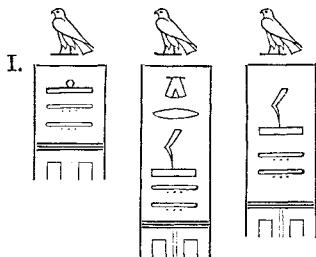
20 A. [Position doubtful.]

Rā - sekhem - uatch - tauī.

Granite statue in the British
Museum, No. 871.

21. *Nefer-ḥetep* [I].

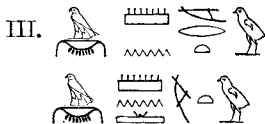
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| I. Horus name | ḤETEP-TAUI(?), and K̄ER-TAUI. |
| II. N-U name | ĀP-MAĀT. |
| III. Golden Horus name | MEN-MERTU. |
| IV. Suten Bât name | RĀ-KHĀ-SESHESH. |
| V. Son of Rā name | NEFER-ḤETEP. |



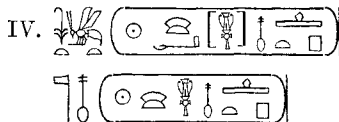
Mariette, *Abydos*, II, 28 ;
L.D., II, 151 *e*; Lepsius,
Königsbuch, 201 A; Le-
grain, *Catalogue*, Cairo,
1906, p. 13.



Mariette, *Abydos*, II, 28.



Mariette, *Abydos*, II, 28.



L. D., II, 151 *f*; Turin Pa-
pyrus.

L. D., II, 151 *f*.



Mariette, *Karnak*, plate 8.



Mariette, *Abydos*, II, 28.

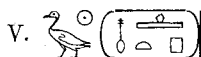


Tablet of *Karnak*.

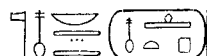


Statue
at Bo-

logna (Naville, *Recueil*, I, 109).



Mariette, *Karnak*, plate 8 ; Mariette,
Abydos, II, 28.



Statue at
Bologna

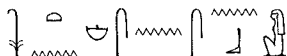
(Naville, *Recueil*, I, 109).

Kemā, mother of Nefer-ḥetep.



Mariette, *Mon. Div.*, plate 70,
No. 3.

Senseneb, wife of Nefer-ḥetep.



Mariette, *Mon. Div.*, plate 70, No. 3.

Ḥa-ānkh-f, father of Nefer-ḥetep.



Mariette, *Mon. Div.*, plate 70,
No. 3.

Het-Heru-sa, a prince, son of Nefer-ḥetep.



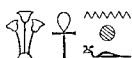
Mariette, *Mon. Div.*, plate 70, No. 3.

Sebek-ḥetep, a prince, son of *Nefer-ḥetep*.



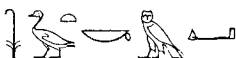
Mariette, *Mon. Div.*, plate 70, No. 3.

Ḥa-ānkh-f, a prince, son of *Nefer-ḥetep*.



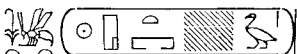
Mariette, *Mon. Div.*, plate 70, No. 3.

Kemā, a princess, daughter of *Nefer-ḥetep*.



Mariette, *Mon. Div.*, plate 70, No. 3.

22. *Rā-Ḥet-Ḥert-sa*.

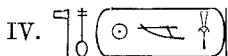


Turin Papyrus.



22 A. [Position doubtful.]

Rā-mer-sekhem Nefer-ḥetep.



Legrain, *Catalogue*, p. 14.

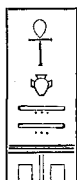


Legrain, *Catalogue*, p. 14.

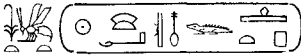
23. *Sebek-ḥetep (III)*.

I. Horus name	ĀNKH-ĀB-TAUI.
II. N-U name	UATCH-KHĀU.
III. Golden Horus name	...
IV. Suten Bât name	RĀ-KHĀ-NEFER.
V. Son of Rā name	SEBEK-ḤETEP.

- I.  Statue of Usertsen III (Legrain, *Annales*, IV, 26).



- II.  Statue on the Island of Arkô.
L. D., II, 120.

- IV.  Turin Papyrus.

-  Statue on the Island of Arkô, L. D., II, 120, 151.

-  Mariette, *Karnak*, plate 8.

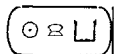
-  Statue of Usertsen III (Legrain, *Annales*, IV, 26).

-  Legrain, *Annales*, VII, 34.

- V.  Statue on the Island of Arkô (L. D., II, 120, 151). Scarab in the British Museum, No. 32434.

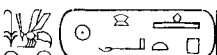
Here comes a break in the Turin Papyrus.

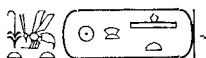
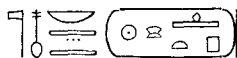
24. *Rā-khā-ka.*



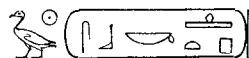
Tablet of Karnak (Brugsch, *Egypt*, I, p. 188).

25. *Rā-khā-ḥetep Sebek-ḥetep (IV).*

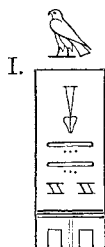
- IV.  Turin Papyrus.

Lepsius, *Königsbuch*, 211 a.Lepsius, *Königsbuch*, 211 b.

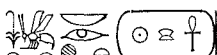
Tablet of Karnak.

Lepsius, *Königsbuch*, 211 E.Lepsius, *Königsbuch*, 211 c.Lepsius, *Königsbuch*, 211 d.**26. Sebek-hetep [V].**

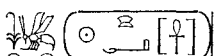
I. Horus name	ŠMA-TAUL.
II. N-U name	ṬETṬET-KHĀU.
III. Golden Horus name	KAU-NETERU.
IV. Suten Bāt name	RĀ-KHĀ-ĀNKH.
V. Son of Rā name	SEBEK-ḤETEP.

Altar at Leyden (Leemans, *Mon.*, I, plate 37).Altar at Leyden (Leemans, *Mon.*, I, plate 37).

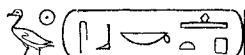
- III.  Altar at Leyden (Leemans, *Mon.*, I, plate 37).

- IV.  Tablet of Karnak.

-  Altar at Leyden (Leemans, *Mon.*, I, plate 37).

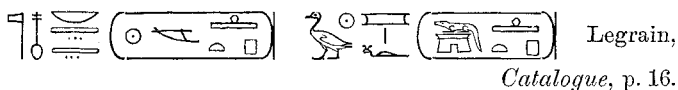
-  Turin Papyrus.

- V.  Altar at Leyden (Leemans, *Mon.*, I, plate 37).

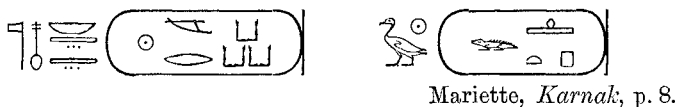


[Position doubtful.]

Rā-mer-ḥetep Sebek-ḥetep.



Rā-mer-kau Sebek-ḥetep.



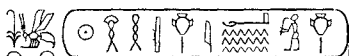
Nub-em-ḥāt, a queen.



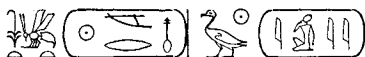
Stele from Coptos (Petrie, XII, No. 2).

Sebek-em-heb, a princess.

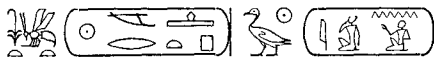
Stele from Coptos (Petrie, XII,
No. 2).

27. Rā-uah-áb-Āā-áb.

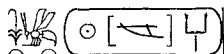
Turin Papyrus.

28. Rā-mer-nefer Ai.

Turin Papyrus; Scarabs.

29. Rā-mer-hetep Ānā.

Turin Papyrus;
Scarabs.

30. Rā-[mer]-ka.

Turin Papyrus.

31. Rā-[neb?]-Maāt Ābā.

Turin Pa-
pyrus.

32. Rā- ... - ...

Turin Papyrus.

33.

Turin Papyrus.

34. [*Rā*]-*Neḥsi*.

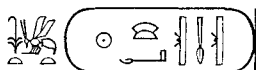


Turin Papyrus.



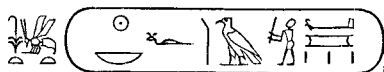
Recueil de Travaux, XV, 99; *Alnas*,
plate 4, B 1 and B 2.

35. *Rā-khā-kheru*.



Turin Papyrus.

36. *Rā-neb-f Āa-nekht-meri*.



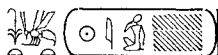
Turin Papyrus.

37. *Rā-nefer-āb*.



Turin Papyrus.

38. *Rā-ā ... - ...*



Turin Papyrus.

Nub-khā-[s], a queen.



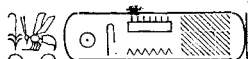
Abbott Papyrus.

Khensu, a prince.



39. *Rā-nefer-ka.*

Turin Papyrus.

40. *Rā-smen-...*

Turin Papyrus.

41. *Rā-mer-sekhem.*

Tablet of Karnak.

42.

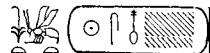


Turin Papyrus.

43.



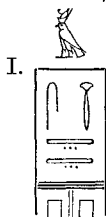
Turin Papyrus.

44. *Rā-senefer-...*

Turin Papyrus.

45. *Ān-āb.*

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| I. Horus name | SUATCH-TAUI. |
| II. N-U name | ... |
| III. Golden Horus name | ... |
| IV. Suten Bāt name | RĀ-MEN-KHĀU. |
| V. Son of Rā name | ĀN-ĀB. |

Stele in Cairo (Mariette, *Abidos*, II, 27).

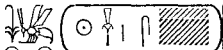
Rā-ṭet-ānhk Mentu-em-sa-f.

IV.  Scarab in the British Museum, No. 40687.

 Daressy, *Recueil*, XX, p. 72.

V.  Daressy, *Recueil*, XX, p. 72.

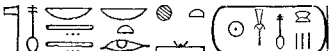
49. Rā-Sekhem-sesheṭ-tauī Sebek-em-sau-f.

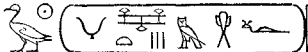
 Turin Papyrus.

 Abbott Papyrus.

 Abbott Papyrus.

50. Rā-sekhem-nefer-khāu Āp-uat-em-sa-f.

 Copy of Devéria (Wiedemann, *Aeg. Zeit.*, 1885, p. 80).

 British Museum Stele, No. 969.

51. Rā-seshesh-her-ḥer-maāt Āntef-āa.

 Coffin in the Louvre (Birch, *Aeg. Zeit.*, 1869, p. 52).

 Coffin in the Louvre.

 Coffin in the Louvre.

52. *Āntef-āa*,brother of *Rā-seshesh-her-her-maāt Āntef-āa*.Coffin in the Louvre (Birch, *Aeg. Zeit.*, 1869, p. 52).Coffin in the Louvre (Pierret, *Recueil*, I, p. 86).53. *Rā-seshesh-āp-maāt Āntef-āa*.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| I. Horus name | ĀPT-MAĀT. |
| II. N-U name | ... |
| III. Golden Horus name | ... |
| IV. Suten Bāt name | RĀ-SESHESH-ĀP-MAĀT. |
| V. Son of Rā name | ĀNTEF-ĀA. |

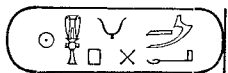


I.

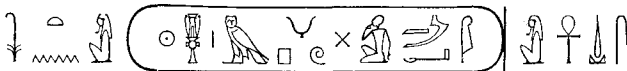
Statue in the B. M., No. 478.



IV.



Coffin in the British Museum, No. 6652. Statue in the British Museum, No. 478.



Abbott Papyrus.

V.



Coffin in the British Museum, No. 6652.



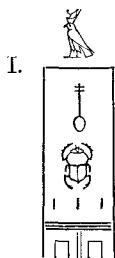
Statue in the British Museum, No. 478.



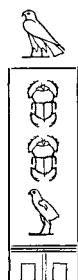
Abbott Papyrus.

54. *Rā-nub-kheper Antef-āa.*

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| I. Horus name | NEFER-KHEPERU, or KHEPER- |
| II. N-U name | HER-HER-NEST-F. [KHEPERU. |
| III. Golden Horus name | ... |
| IV. Suten Bât name | RĀ-NUB-KHEPER. |
| V. Son of Rā name | ĀNTEF, or ĀNTEF-ĀA. |



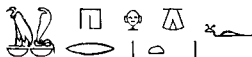
I. Obelisk in Cairo
(Mariette, *Mon.*
Div., plate 50 a).



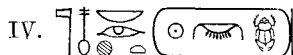
Annales du Ser-
vice, III, 14.



II. Legrain, *Annales*, III, 114.



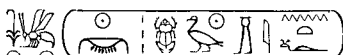
Mariette, *Mon. Div.*, plate 50 a.



IV. Tablet of Karnak.



Legrain, *Annales*, III, 114 ; Ma-
riette, *Mon. Div.*, plate 50 a.

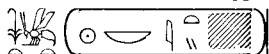


Decree
(Petrie, *Koptos*, plate VIII).



Tablet of Karnak.

59. *Rā-neb-āti- ...*



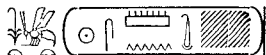
Turin Papyrus.

60. *Rā-neb-āten.*

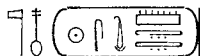


Turin Papyrus.

61. *Rā-smen-[taui].*

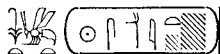


Turin Papyrus.



Tablet of Karnak.

62. *Rā-suser-āt[en].*



Turin Papyrus.

63. *Rā-sekhem-Uast.*



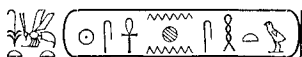
Turin Papyrus.

64. *Rā-sekhem-uah-khāu Rā-ḥetep.*



Tablet of Karnak.

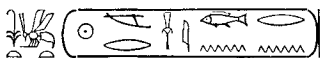


65. *Rā-sānkh-en-seḥtu.*

Turin Papyrus.

Khensu-ānkhthá, a queen.

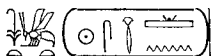
Monument in the Louvre.

66. *Rā-mer-sekhem Ān-ren.*

Turin Papyrus.

67. *Rā-s[ānkh]-ka Ḥeru-á.*

Turin Papyrus.

68. *Rā-suatch-en.*

Tablet of Karnak.

69.

Turin Papyrus.

70.

Turin Papyrus.

71.

Turin Papyrus.

72.

Turin Papyrus.

73.



Turin Papyrus.

74.



Turin Papyrus.

75. *Rā-khā-ka.*



76. ... - ... - *Rā.*



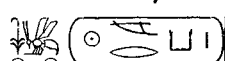
Turin Papyrus.

77. *Rā-mer-kheper.*



Turin Papyrus.

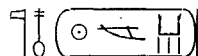
78. *Rā-mer-kau Sebek-ḥetep.*



Turin Papyrus.



Mariette, *Karnak*, plate 8.



Tablet of Karnak.



Mariette, *Karnak*, plate 8.

79.



Turin Papyrus.

80.



Turin Papyrus.

81.



Turin Papyrus.

82. ... - ... *mesu*.

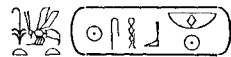
Turin Papyrus.

83. *Rā* - ... - *maāt*.

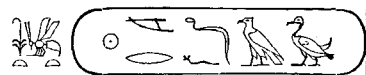
Turin Papyrus.

84. *Rā* - ... - *uben*.

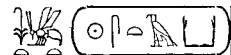
Turin Papyrus.

85. *Rā-seheb*.

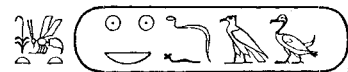
Turin Papyrus.

86. *Rā-mer-tchefa*.

Turin Papyrus.

87. *Rā-sta-ka*.

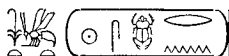
Turin Papyrus.

88. *Rā-neb-tchefa-Rā* (?).

Turin Papyrus.



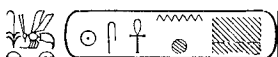
Turin Papyrus.

98. Rā-sekheper-en.

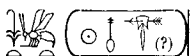
Turin Papyrus.

99. Rā-ṭet-kheru.

Turin Papyrus.

100. Rā-sānkh- ...

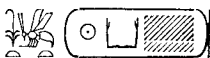
Turin Papyrus.

101. Rā-nefer-sati.

Turin Papyrus.

102. Rā-sekhem- ...

Turin Papyrus.

103. Rā-ka- ...

Turin Papyrus.

104.

Turin Papyrus.

105.

Turin Papyrus.

106.



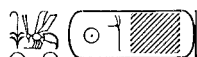
Turin Papyrus.

107. *Rā-user-* ...



Turin Papyrus.

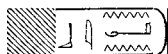
108. *Rā-user-* ...



Turin Papyrus.

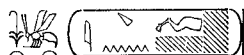
FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH DYNASTIES.
(HYKSOS.)

1. ... *bānān*.



First Sallier Papyrus, p. 1, l. 7.

2. *Ābeḥ-en-khepesh*.

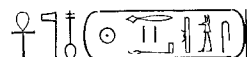


Turin Papyrus.

3. *Rā-āa-user Āpepa*.



Rhind Papyrus, London, 1898, plate 1 ;
tablet in the Berlin Museum.



Part of a door in the Cairo Museum,
No. 29238 (Daressy, *Recueil*, XIV,
27, No. XXX).



Naville, *Bubastis*, plates 22 and 35.



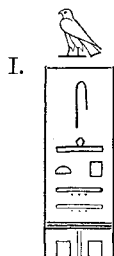
Turin Papyrus.



Naville, *Bubastis*, plates 22 and 25 ; tablet
in the Berlin Museum (Eisenlohr, *P. S.*
B. A., 1881, p. 97).

4. *Rā-āa-qenen Āpepā.*

I. Horus name	SEHETEP-TAUI.
II. N-U name	...
III. Golden Horus name	...
IV. Suten Bât name	RĀ-ĀA-QENEN.
V. Son of Rā name	ĀPEPĀ.



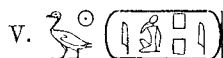
I.

Mariette, *Mon. Div.*, plate 38.



IV.

Mariette, *Mon. Div.*, plate 38.



V.

Mariette, *Mon. Div.*, plate 38.

Ā



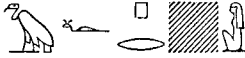
Turin Papyrus.

Rā-āa-seḥ.



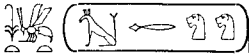
Obelisk found at
Şân by Ma-
riette (*Mon. Div.*, plate 103).

Per..., mother of Rā-āa-seḥ.



Obelisk found at Šân by Mariette
(*Mon. Div.*, plate 103).

Set-āa-peḥti Nubti.



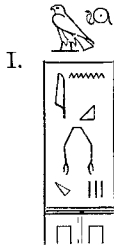
Stele of 400 years (E. de Rougé, *Rev. Arch.*, tome IX, 1864).



Stele of 400 years.

6. Khian.

I. Horus name	ĀNQ ĀṬEBIU.
II. N-U name	...
III. Golden Horus name	...
IV. Suten Bât name	RĀ-SEUSER-EN.
V. Son of Rā name	KHIAN.



Basalt lion, British Museum, No. 987;
statue in Cairo (Naville, *Bubastis*,
plate XII).



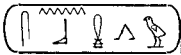
Basalt lion, British Museum,
No. 987; statue in Cairo (Na-
ville, *Bubastis*, plate XII).

Uatchet

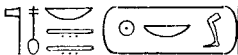
Scarab in the British Museum.

Heru-Ipeq.

Scarab in the British Museum.

Senbmâiu.

Fragment in the British Museum, No. 24898.

Rā-neb-uārt Āpep.

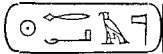
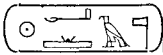
Dagger of Neḥemen



found in a coffin in the funerary temple of queen Āpuit at Ṣaḳḳārah

by Loret in 1898. Daressy, *Annales du Service*, 1906, p. 115.***Sheshā, a prince.***Scarabs in the British Museum,
Nos. 41862, 41868.***Neb-neteru, a prince.***

Scarab in the British Museum, No. 42546.

Rā-āa-neter.Scarabs in the British Museum, Nos. 38774,
40739.

No. 40740.



No. 38772.

Qupepen (?), a prince.



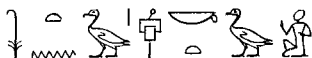
Tau-thà, a queen.



Uatchet, a queen.



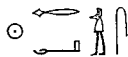
Saket (?), a prince.



Àpepà, a prince.



Rā-āa-user (*Āpepā I*), a king.



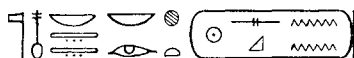
Rā-nub-ka.



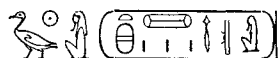
SEVENTEENTH DYNASTY. FROM THEBES.

1. Rā-seqenen (I) Tau-āa.

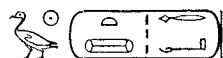
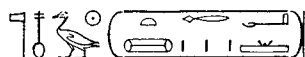
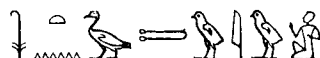
Abbott Papyrus.



Palette in the Louvre.



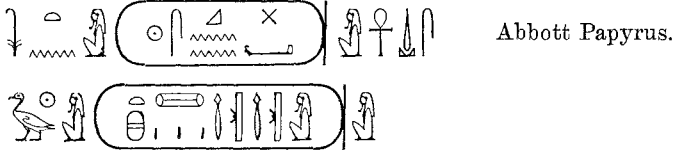
Abbott Papyrus.

Boomerang in Cairo (Mariette, *Mon. Div.*, plate 51).Bouriant, *Recueil*, XI, p. 159.*Āāḥ-ḥetep, wife of Tau-āa.*Bouriant, *Recueil*, XI, p. 159.*Thuáu, son of Tau-āa.*

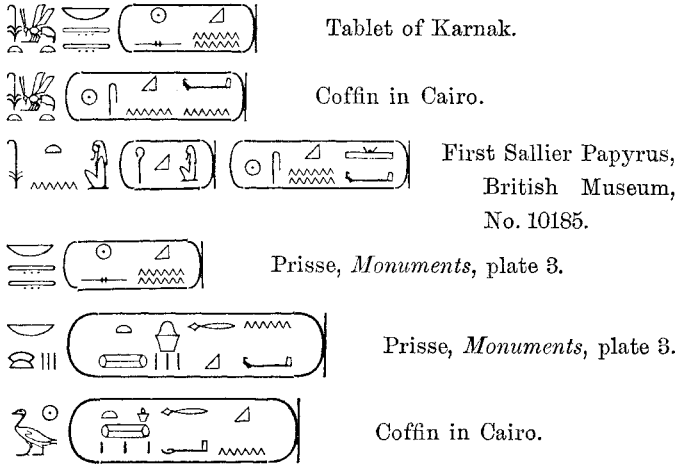
Boomerang in Cairo.

Āāḥ-mes, son of Tau-āa.Bouriant, *Recueil*, XI, p. 159.*Āāḥ-mes, daughter of Tau-āa.*Bouriant, *Recueil*, XI, p. 159.

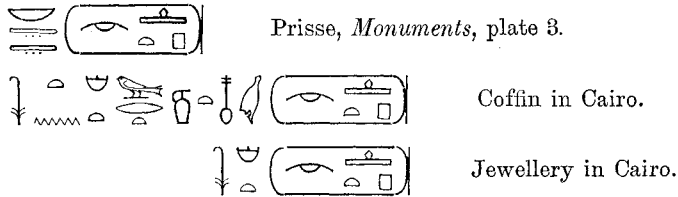
2. Rā-seqenen (II) Tau-āa-āa.



3. Rā-seqenen (III) Tau-āa-qen.



Āāḥ-ḥetep, wife of Tau-āa-qen.



**4. *Rā-uatch-kheper Ka-mes,*
son of *Āāḥ-ḥetep* by first husband.**



Abbott Papyrus.



Boat of *Āāḥ-ḥetep* in Cairo.



Spear in the Evans Collection.



Scarabs in the British Museum, Nos. 42876,
42929.



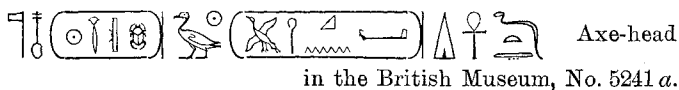
Abbott Papyrus.



Spear in the Evans Collection.

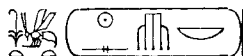


Boat of *Āāḥ-ḥetep*.

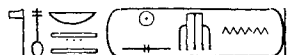


Axe-head
in the British Museum, No. 5241 a.

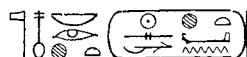
Rā-sekhent-neb, son of Āāḥ-ḥetep.



Altar at Marseilles (Maspero, *Catalogue*, 1889, p. 3).



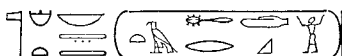
Prisse, *Monuments*, plate 3.



Tablet of Karnak.



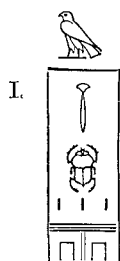
Altar at Marseilles.

Ta-âri-baiu, a queen.Prisse, *Monuments*, plate 3.***Ta-kharṭ-qa, a queen.***Prisse, *Monuments*, plate 3.

EIGHTEENTH DYNASTY. FROM THEBES.

1. Āāḥmes I.

I. Horus name	UATCH-KHEPERU.
II. N-U name	TUT-MESTU.
III. Golden Horus name	THES-TAUI.
IV. Suten Bât name	RĀ-NEB PEḤTI.
V. Son of Rā name	ĀĀHMES.



I.

Axe in the Museum at Cairo.



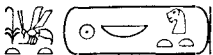
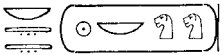
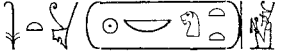
II.

Axe in the Museum at Cairo.

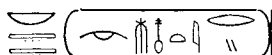


III.

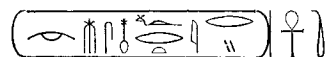
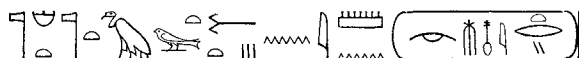
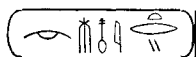
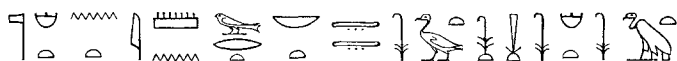
Axe in the Museum at Cairo.

- IV.  L. D., III, 3 *a*.
- 
-  Jewellery in Cairo; ushabti in the British Museum, No. 32191.
-  L. D., III, 39 *e*.
-  Coffin in Cairo.
-  Prisse, *Monuments*, plate 3.
-  Abydos List, No. 66.
-  Second Abydos List, No. 40.
-  Tablet of Şakḫārah.
- V.  Jewellery in Cairo; ushabti in the British Museum, No. 32191.
- 
-  Jewellery in Cairo.
-  Coffin in Cairo.
-  Prisse, *Monuments*, plate 3.

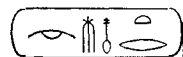
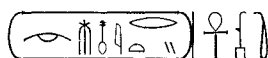
Āāhmes Nefert-āri,
daughter of *Tau-āa-qen* and *Āāh-ḥetep*, and wife of
Āāhmes I.



L. D., III, 1.



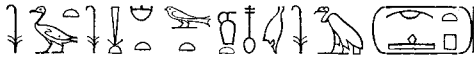
Coffin in Cairo.

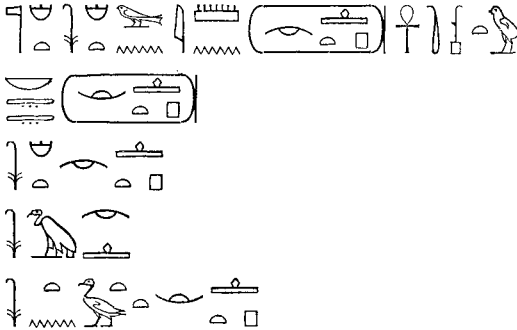


Coffin in Cairo.



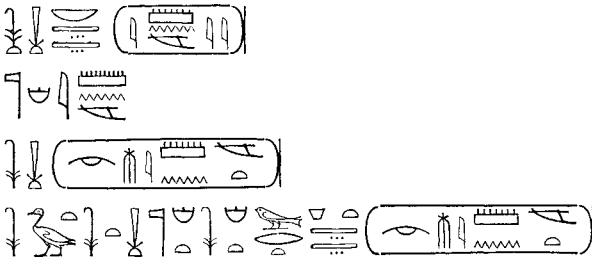
Āāh-ḥetep, daughter of *Nefert-āri*.

 Coffin in Cairo.
Maspero, *Momies Royales*, p. 545.



Āmen-mert, or *Āmen-merit*, daughter of *Nefert-āri*.

 Coffin in Cairo.

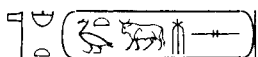


Āmen-sat, daughter of *Nefert-āri*.

 Prisse, *Monuments*, plate 3.

 Coffin in Cairo.

Sat-ka-mes, daughter of **Nefert-âri**.



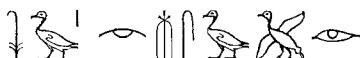
Maspero, *Momies Royales*, p. 541.



Sa-pa-âri, or **Āāḥmes-sa-pa-âri**, son of **Nefert-âri**.

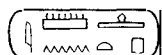


Maspero, *Momies Royales*, p. 641.



Āmen-ḥetep,

son of **Nefert-âri** (became **Āmen-ḥetep I**).

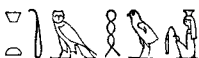


Thent-Ḥep, a wife of **Āāḥmes I**.



Maspero, *Momies Royales*, p. 544.

Ḥent-Themeḥu, daughter of **Thent-Ḥep**.



Maspero, *Momies Royales*, pp. 543, 544.



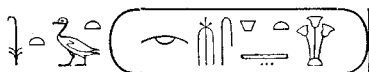
Ān-Ḥep, a wife of **Āāḥmes I**.



Hent-ta-meh, daughter of *Ān-Ḥep*.

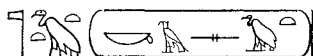


Prisse, *Monuments*, plate 3.



Maspero, *Momies Royales*,
p. 622.

Kasmut, a wife of *Āāḥmes I*.



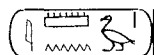
Prisse, *Monuments*, plate 3.

Ta-árn, daughter of *Kasmut*.



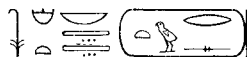
L. D., III, 2.

Āmen-sa, a prince, son of *Āāḥmes I*.



Coffin in Cairo.

Tures, daughter of *Āāḥmes I*.



Prisse, *Monuments*, plate 3.

Āāḥmes, a princess, daughter of *Āāḥmes I*.



Prisse, *Monuments*, plate 3.

Āāḥmes-nebt-ta, a princess.



Āmen-ḥetep I.

I. Horus name	KA-UĀF.
II. N-U name	...
III. Golden Horus name	...
IV. Suten Bāt name	RĀ-TCHESER-KA.
V. Son of Rā name	ĀMEN-ḤETEP.



I.

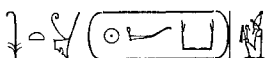


Limestone statue in the British Museum,
No. 683.

IV.



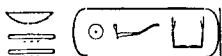
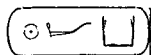
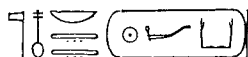
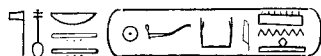
Abydos List, No. 67.

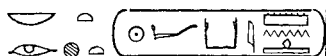


Second Abydos List, No. 41.

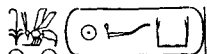


Tablet of Šakḫārah.

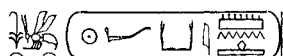
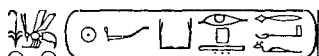
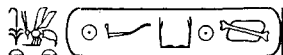
Prisse, *Monuments*, plate 3.Brick, L. D., III, 4 *b*.Stele, L. D., III, 4 *e*.L. D., III, 4 *e*.



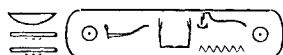
L. D., III, 4 e.



Temple at Karnak.



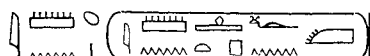
L. D., III, 4.



Coffin in Cairo.



L. D., III, 4.



Coffin in Cairo.



Abbott Papyrus.

Thothmes I.

I. Horus names

1. KA-NEKHT-MERĪ MAĀT.
2. KA-NEKHT-EN-RĀ.
3. KA-NEKHT-RĀ-EN-QEMT.
4. KA-NEKHT-ĀNKH-EM-MAĀT.
5. KA-NEKHT-PEḤTI-MĀ-ĀMEN.

II. N-U names

6. KA-NEKHT-UR-BAIU.
7. RĀ-MERI-KHĀ-EM-ḤETCHET.

1. KHĀ-EM-NEŠERT-PEḤTI.
2. KHĀ-EM-NEŠERT-ĀA-PEḤTI.
3. THET-TAIU-NEB.
4. TEM-ṬUA-KHĀ-KHĀU.

III. Golden Horus names

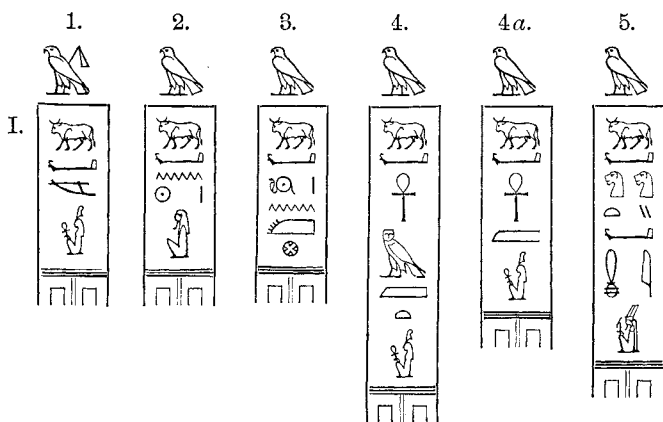
1. NEFER-RENPUT-SĀNKH-ĀBU.
2. ḤU-PEṬI.
3. ĀA - PEḤTI - USR - KHEPESH-
UATCH - RENPUT - EM - ḤET - ĀA -
MAĀT.

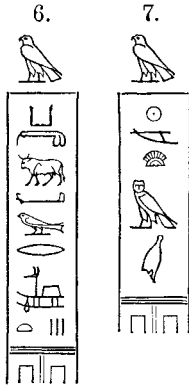
IV. Suten Bāt name

RĀ-ĀA-KHEPER-KA; and with the additions: SETEP-EN-RĀ, ĀRI-EN-RĀ, TĀA-ĀMEN, MER-EN-RĀ, etc.

V. Son of Rā name

TEḤUTI-MES; and with the additions: KHĀ-MĀ-RĀ, KHĀ-NEFERU, ĀRI-EN-ĀMEN, SETEP-EN-ĀMEN, MERI-ĀMEN.



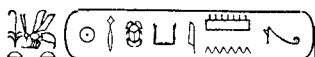
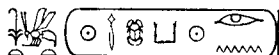
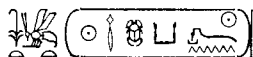


Tombos Inscription, L. D., III, 5; and
Obelisk at Thebes, L. D., III, 6.

- II. 1. Tombos
Inscription, L. D., III, 5.
2. Obelisk o, L. D., III, 6.
3. Obelisk s, L. D., III, 6.
4. Obelisk n, L. D., III, 6.

- III. 1. Tombos Inscription, L. D., III, 5.
2. Obelisk s, L. D., III, 6.
3. Obe-
lisk n, L. D., III, 6.

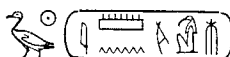
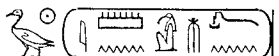
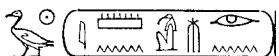
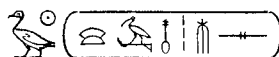
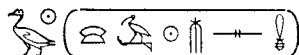
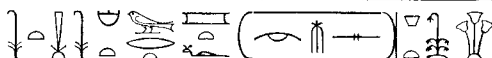
- IV. Tombos Inscription, L. D., III, 5;
and Obelisk, L. D., III, 6.



Abydos List, No. 68.



Second Abydos List, No. 47.

Tombos Inscription, L. D., III, 5; and
Obelisk, L. D., III, 6.**Āāhmes, a wife of Thothmes I.**Temple of Dér
al - Baharî ;
and L. D.,
III, 8.

Hāt-shepset,
daughter of *Thothmes I* and queen *Āāhmes*.



Khebit-neferu, daughter of *Thothmes I* and *Āāhmes*.

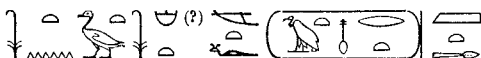


L. D., III, 8.

Mut-nefert,
wife of *Thothmes I* and mother of *Thothmes II*.



Aeg. Zeit., 1887, p. 125.



Mariette, *Karnak*, pl. 38 b, 4.



Annales du Service, I, 98.

Āmen-ḥetep, a prince.



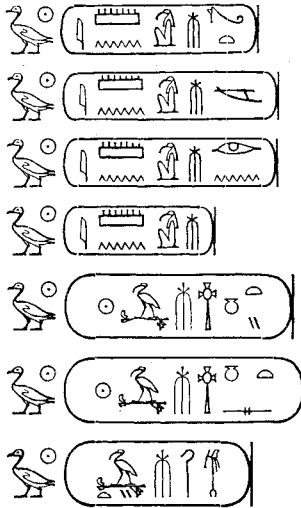
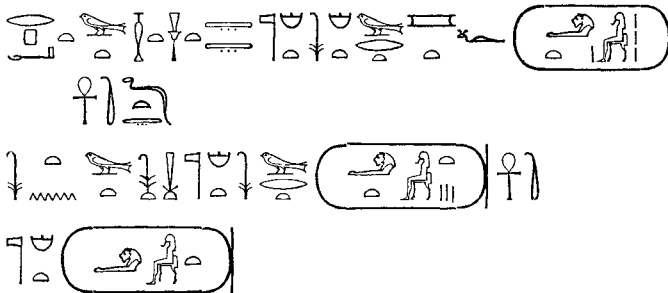
L. D., III, 9 f.

Āāh-ḥetep, a royal mother and queen.

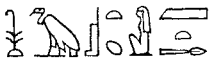


Thothmes II.

I. Horus name	KA-NEKHT-USR-PEḤTI.
II. N-U name	NETER-SUTENIT.
III. Golden Horus name	SEKHEM-KHEPERU.
IV. Suten Bāt name	RĀ-ĀA-KHEPER-EN.
V. Son of Rā name	TEHUTI-MES.

*Hätshepset, wife of Thothmes II.**Äst,*

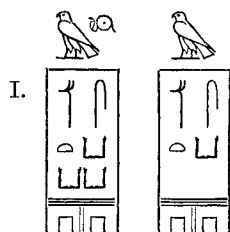
a wife of *Thothmes II* and mother of *Thothmes III*.



Mummy bandage of *Thothmes III*
(Maspero, *Mummies*, p. 548).

Hātshepset.

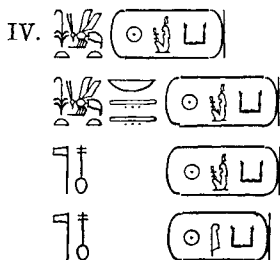
- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| I. Horus name | U _{SE} RT-KAU. [TAIU-NEBU. |
| II. N-U name | U _{AT} CHET - RENPUT. T _{HET} - |
| III. Golden Horus name | NE _{TERT} -KHĀU. SĀNKH-ĀBU. |
| IV. Suten Bāt name | RĀ-MAĀT-KA. |
| V. Daughter of Rā name(?) | HĀT-SHEPSET. |



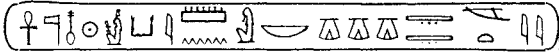
Obelisks at Karnak, L. D., III, 22,
23, 24.



Obelisks at Karnak, L. D., III, 24 ;
and see the texts in Naville,
Deir el-Bahari, vols. 1—5.



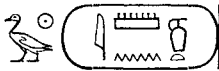
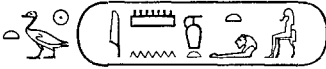
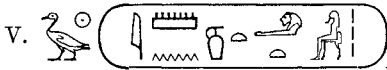
Obelisks at Karnak, L. D., III,
22—24; alabaster vases from
Abydos in Cairo; temple at
Dêr al-Baharî (ed. Naville);
statue at Kûrna, etc.



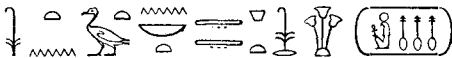
Lepsius, *Königsbuch*, No. 347.



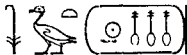
L. D., III,
25 bis, i.



Rā-neferu, a queen.



L. D., III, 20.



L. D., III, 25 bis, n.

Ānebni, a prince.



Sen, a prince, governor of Nubia.



Thothmes III.¹

- I. Horus names 1—3. KA-NEKHT-KHĀ-EM-UAST.
 4, 5. KA-NEKHT-KHĀ-EM-MAĀT.
 6. KA-NEKHT-KHĀ-EM-MAĀT-NEB-
 ĀRI-KHET-RĀ-MEN-KHEPER.
 7. KA-NEKHT-HĀ-EM-MAĀT.
 8, 9. KA-NEKHT-RĀ-MERI.
 10—14. HETCH-QA-RĀ-MERI.

- II. N-U names 1—6. UAḤ-SUTENIT, or UAḤ-SUTENIT-
 MĀ-RĀ-EM-PET.
 7. SEKĀ-MAĀT-MERI-TAUI.
 8. ĀA-SHEFIT-EM-TAUI-NEB.

III. Golden Horus names

- 1—4. TCHESER-KHĀU-SEKHEM-PEḤTI.
 5, 6. ĀA-KHEPESH-ḤU-PET-PAUT.
 7. HER-HER-NEKHT-ḤU-HEQU-SEMTI.

- IV. Suten Bāt name RĀ-MEN-KHEPER.² With additions :
 ĀRI-EN-RĀ, SETEP-EN-RĀ, MER-EN-
 RĀ, HEQ-MAĀT, HEQ-MAĀT-TĀA-
 RĀ, TĀA-ĀMEN, RĀ-SĀA-EN, NEKHT-

1. See L. D., III, 29 ff.; Mariette, *Karnak*; Naville, *Deir el-Bahari*, etc.

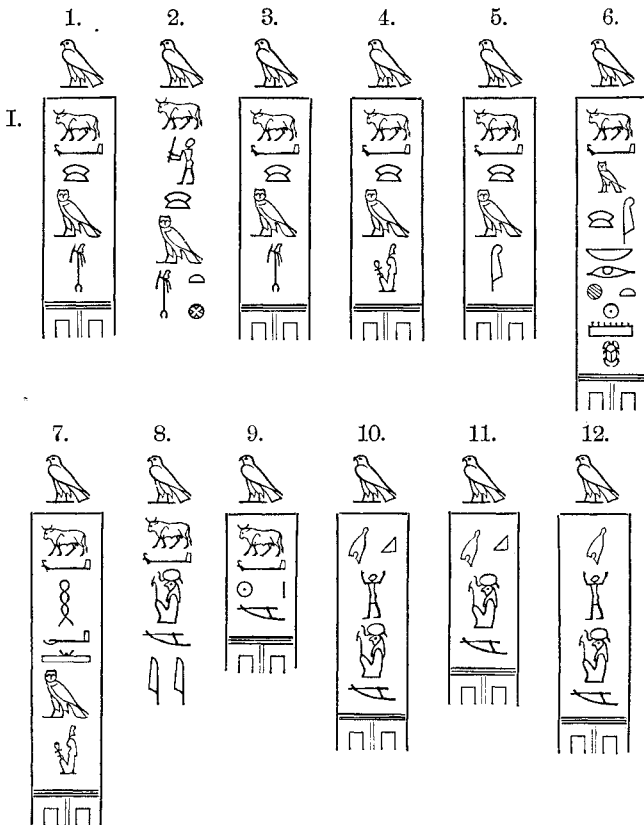
2. In cuneiform,

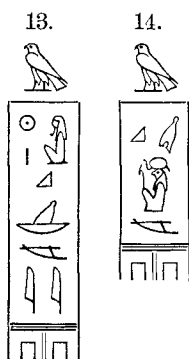
MA-NA-AKH-BI-YA
 and MA-NA-AKH-BI-IR-YA

KHEPESH, NEB-NEKHT, KA, ḤEQ-
UAST, NETER-NEFER-KA.

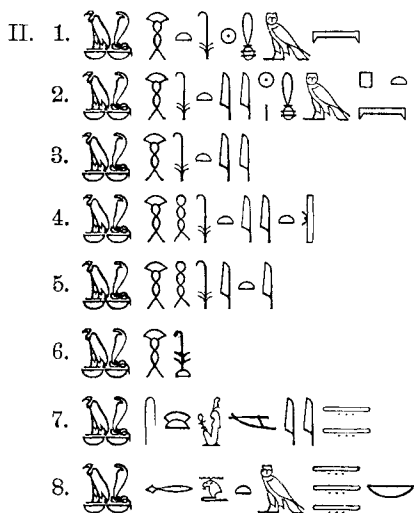
V. Son of Rā name TĒHUTI-MES. With additions :

NEFER-KHEPER, NEFER-KHEPERU,
SMA-KHEPER, NEFER-KHĀU, ḤEQ-
MAĀT, ḤEQ-UAST, ḤEQ-ĀNNU,
NETER-ḤEQ, SEKHĀ-NEFER.





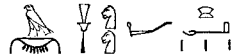
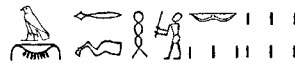
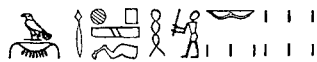
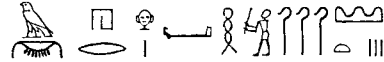
Temple at Karnak, Temple at Kum-mah, Temple at Şakḳârah, Obelisks at Rome, Constantinople, London, New York, etc. See L. D., III, 29, 37, 38, 60, 65; Gorringer, *Obelisks*; Mariette, *Karnak*, 38; etc.



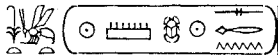
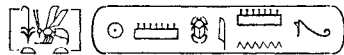
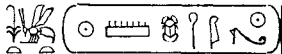
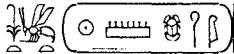
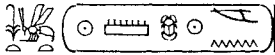
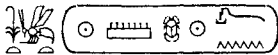
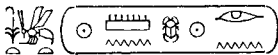
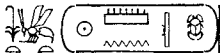
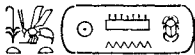
[See above mentioned authorities.]

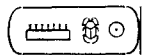
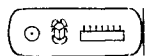
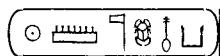
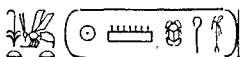
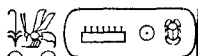
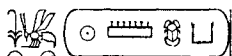
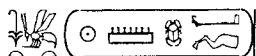


[See above mentioned authorities.]

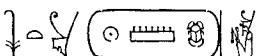
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 

IV.  [See above mentioned authorities.]



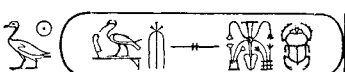
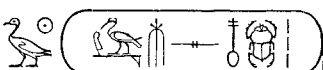
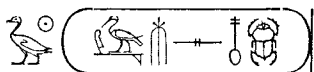


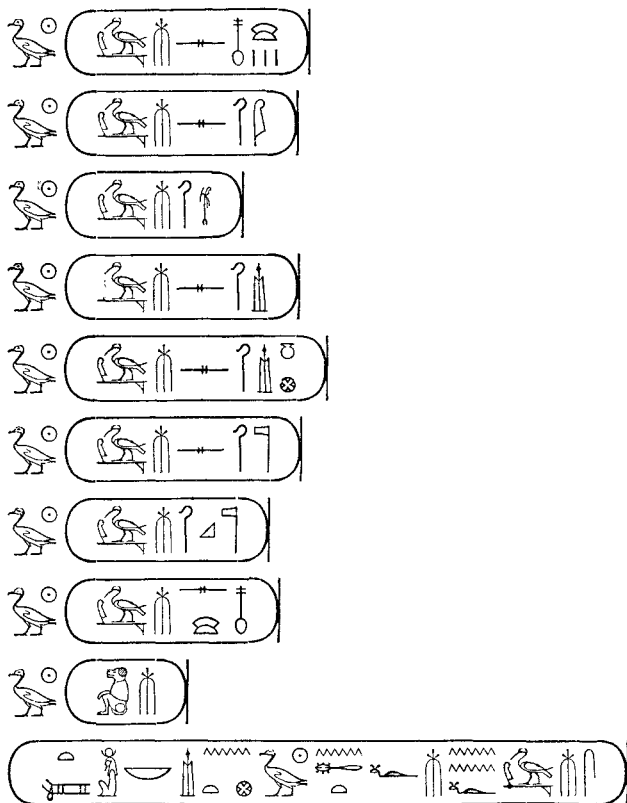
Abydos List, No. 70.



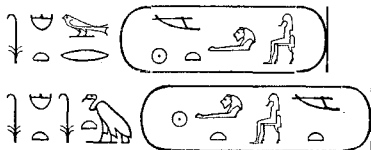
Second Abydos List, No. 44.

V.  [See above mentioned authorities.]

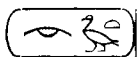
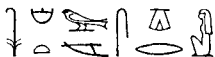




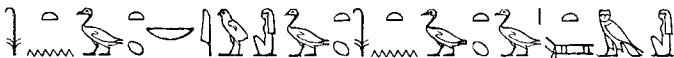
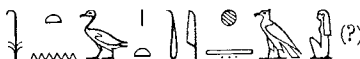
Mert-Rā Hātshepset,
daughter of *Hātshepset*, and wife of *Thothmes III.*



L. D., III, 38 *a* and *b*, and
62—64.

Āst, mother of *Thothmes III.*Maspero, *Momies*, p. 548.**Āāh-sat, a wife of *Thothmes III.****Annales*, III, 108.**Nebtu, a wife of *Thothmes III.***Tomb of Neb-Āmen (Bouriant, *Recueil*, IX, p. 97).**Merseker, a wife of *Thothmes III.***

Temple at Semnah, L. D., III, 55 a, line 12.

Nebāu, daughter of princess *Sa-Tem.*Birch, *Two Papyri*, XII, 1.**Tauī, a princess.**Birch, *Two Papyri*, XII, 2.**Thā-kheta (?), a princess.**Birch, *Two Papyri*, XII, 3.**Pet-ka-āa, a princess.**Birch, *Two Papyri*, XII, 4.

Petpui, surnamed *Ta- ... àui*, a princess.



Birch, *Two Papyri*, XII, 6.

Ptaḥ-merit, a princess.



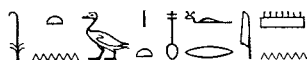
Birch, *Two Papyri*, XII, 9.

Sat-Ḥeruà, a princess.



Birch, *Two Papyri*, XII, 10.

Nefer-Āmen, a princess.



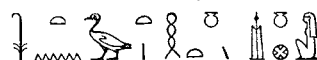
Birch, *Two Papyri*, XII, 11.

Uâai, a princess.



Birch, *Two Papyri*, XII, 12.

Ḥenut-Ānnu, a princess.



Birch, *Two Papyri*, XII, 14.

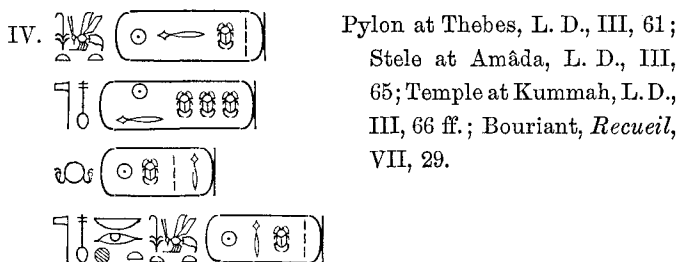
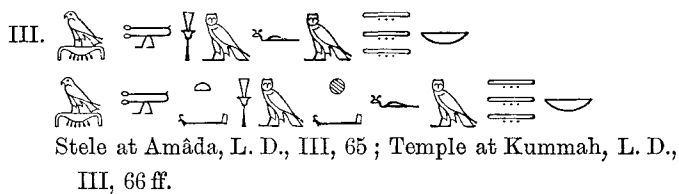
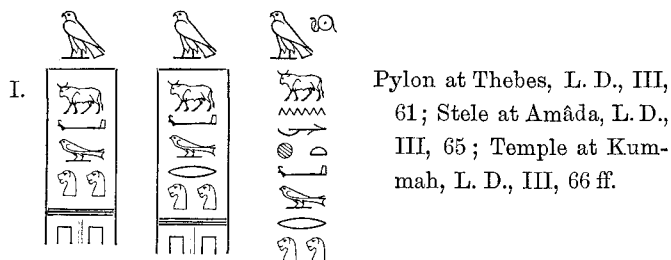
Neḥi, a prince, governor of Nubia.



L. D., III, 47 a.

Āmen-ḥetep II.

I. Horus name	KA-NEKHT-UR-PEḤTI.
II. N-U name	USR-F-ĀU-SEKHĀ-EM-UAST.
III. Golden Horus name	TḤET-SEKHEM-F-EM-TAIU-NEBU.
IV. Suten Bât name	RĀ-ĀA-KHEPERU.
V. Son of Râ name	ĀMEN-ḤETEP. With additions : ḤEQ-ĀNNU, ḤEQ-UAST.





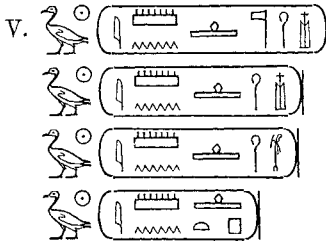
Statue in Berlin,
L. D., III, 70.



Abydos List, No. 71.

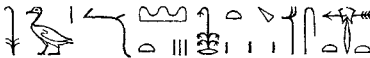


Second Abydos List, No. 45.

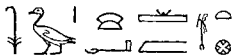


Bricks, L. D., III, 62; Pylon
at Thebes, L. D., III, 61;
Bouriant, *Recueil*, VII, 29.

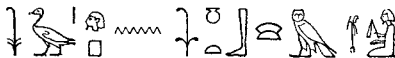
User-Satet, a prince, governor of Nubia.



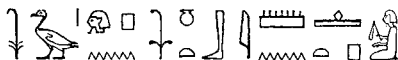
Khā-em-Uast, a prince.



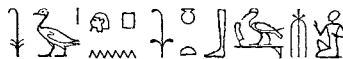
Khā-em-Uast, a prince, high-priest of Nekhebit.

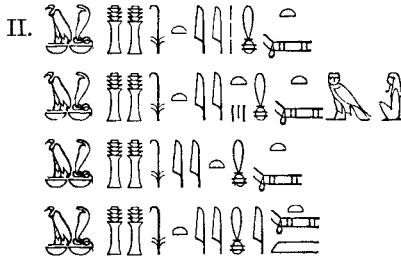


Amen-hotep, a prince, high-priest of Nekhebit.

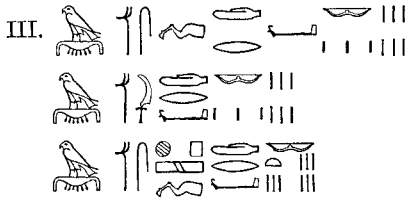


Tehuti-mes, a prince, high-priest of Nekhebit.

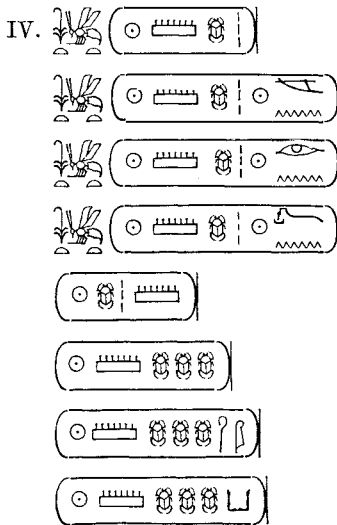




Tablet of the Sphinx,
L. D., III, 68; Tablet
at Konosso, L. D.,
III, 69.



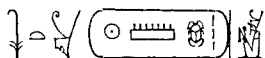
Tablet of the Sphinx,
L. D., III, 68; Tablet
at Konosso, L. D.,
III, 69.



Tablet of the Sphinx, L. D.,
III, 68; Tablet at Konosso,
Bricks, etc., L. D., III, 69.



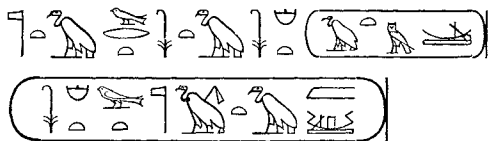
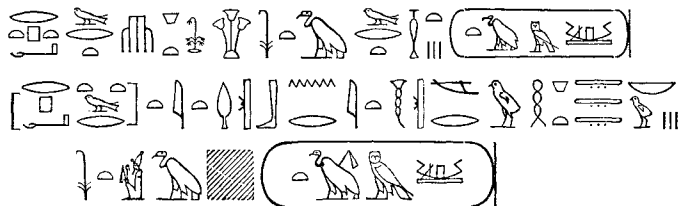
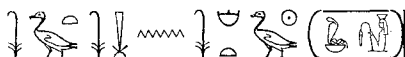
Abydos List, No. 72.



Second Abydos List, No. 46.

Tablet of the Sphinx, L. D.,
III, 68; Tablet at Ko-
nosso, L. D., III, 69.*Mut-em-uâa, a royal wife.*

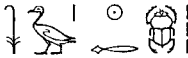
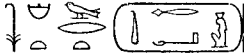
L. D., III, 70 bis.

Mut-em-uâa, a queen.Boat in the
British Mu-
seum, No. 43.*Ārat (?), a royal daughter, royal sister, and royal wife.*

L. D., III, 69 e.

Teḥuti-mes, a prince.

Stele of the Sphinx, L. D., III, 68.

Āmen-ḥetep, a prince (Āmen-ḥetep III).*Rā-āa-kheperu, a prince.*Lepsius, *Königsbuch*, No. 370.*Thāa, a queen.*Lepsius, *Königsbuch*, No. 371.*Āmen-ḥetep III.*

I. Horus names

1. KA-NEKHT-KHĀ-EM-MĀĀT.
2. SMA-ḤETCHET-MER-ĀNNU.
3. UAḤ-RENPUT-ĀSHT-ḤEBU.
4. KA-NEKHT-SEKHEM-F-ĀU.
5. KA-NEKHT-ḤEQ-ḤEQU.
6. KA-NEKHT-TUT-KHĀU.
7. KHENTI-KAU-ĀNKHIU-NEBU.

II. N-U names

- 1, 2. SMEN-HEPU-SEKERḤ-TAUI.
3. SMEN-HEPU-THES-TAUI.
4. UR-MEN-ER-TCHAT-PEḤTI-F-SHEN-EM-ĀNNU-MEḤT-ER-ĀNNU-RESU.
5. KHENTI-KAU-ĀNKHIU-NEBU.

III. Golden Horus names

- 1, 2. ĀA-KHEPESH-ḤU-SATIU.
3. ḤU-MENTIU-ṬER-THEḤENNU.
4. PETPET ĀNTIU-THET-TA-SEN.
5. KA-NEKHT-SUTEN-SUTENIU-ṬER-PET-PAUT.
- 6, 7. THEḤEN-KHEPERU-UR-BAIT.

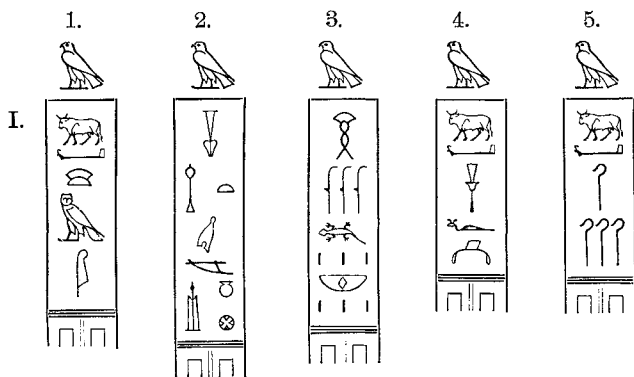
8. HEFENU-NEBU-MĀTI-RĀ.

9. NETCH-NETERU-MES-HĒNU-SEN.

10. KHENTI-KAU-ĀNKHIU.

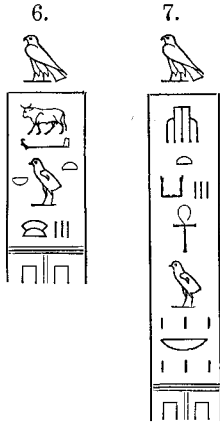
IV. Suten Bāt name RĀ-NEB-MAĀT.¹ With additions :
 MER-EN-RĀ, ĀRI-EN-RĀ, TĀAT-RĀ, SETEP-EN-RĀ, ĀSU-RĀ, THEHEN-RĀ, MER-ĀMEN, TĀAT-ĀMEN, SETEP-EN-ĀMEN, SETEP-EN-TEM, ETC.

V. Son of Rā name ĀMEN-HETEP. With additions :
 HEQ-UAST, SA-RĀ and NETER-HEQ-UAST.

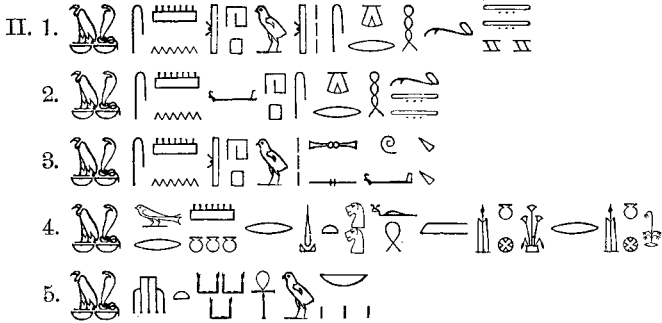


1. The principal forms of the prenomē NEB-MAĀT-RĀ found in the Tell al-'Amarna Tablets are :—

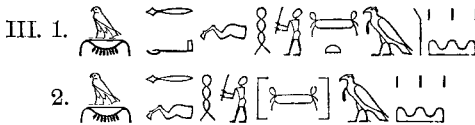
NI-IB-MU-A-RI-YA	𐎠𐎢𐎵𐎠𐎣𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎵𐎠𐎣𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎵𐎠𐎣𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎵𐎠𐎣𐎶
NI-MU-WA-RI-YA	𐎠𐎢𐎵𐎠𐎣𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎵𐎠𐎣𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎵𐎠𐎣𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎵𐎠𐎣𐎶
NAM-MUR-YA	𐎠𐎢𐎵𐎠𐎣𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎵𐎠𐎣𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎵𐎠𐎣𐎶
MI-IM-MU-RI-YA	𐎠𐎢𐎵𐎠𐎣𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎵𐎠𐎣𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎵𐎠𐎣𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎵𐎠𐎣𐎶

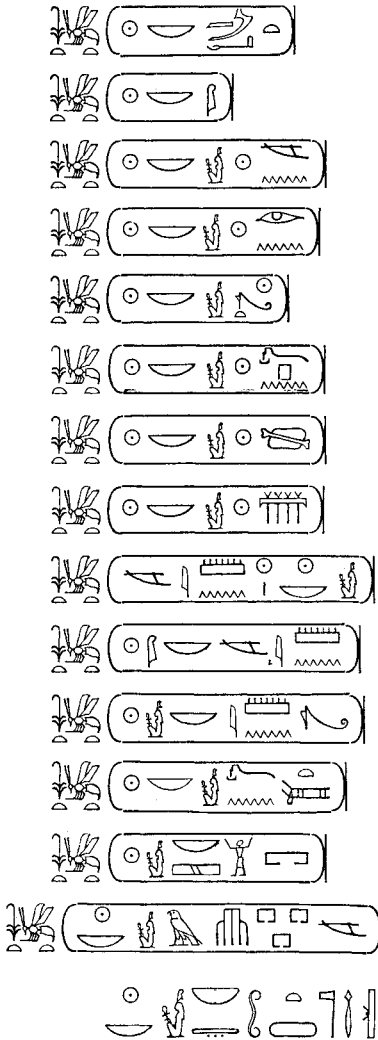


Temple of Şulb, L. D., 83.

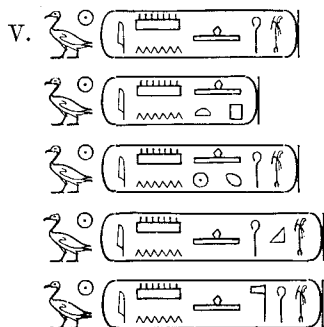


L. D., III, 72 ; Temple of Luxor, L. D., III, 74 ; Al-Kâb,
L. D., III, 80 ; Rock inscriptions, L. D., III, 81 ;
Temple of Şulb, L. D., III, 83.



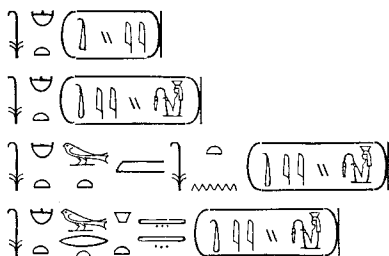


Granite column in
the British Mu-
seum, No. 64.



L. D., III, 72; Bricks, L. D., III, 78; Al-Kâb, L. D., III, 80; Rock inscriptions at Silsilah, Philae, Aswân, etc., L. D., III, 81; Temple of Şulb, L. D., III, 83.

Thi,¹ daughter of **Thuâu**, and queen of **Âmen-ḥetep III**.



Scarabs in the British Museum; tombs at Tell al-'Amarna, L. D., III, 100 c; *kohl* tubes in the British Museum, etc.

Sat-Âmen, daughter of **Âmen-ḥetep III** by **Thi**.



Davis, *Tomb of Iouiya*, p. 38.

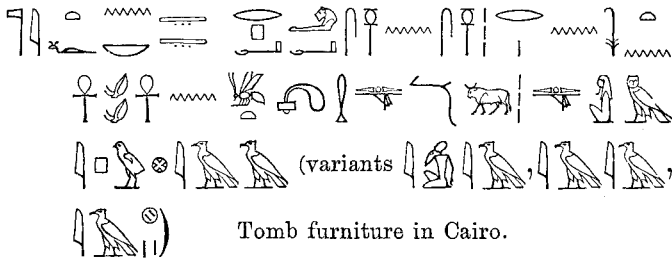
Davis, *op. cit.*, p. 43.

Iuâa, father-in-law of **Âmen-ḥetep III**.



Scarab published by Brugsch, *Aeg. Zeit.*, 1880, p. 82.

1. In cuneiform TE-I-I



Tomb furniture in Cairo.

	Sarcophagus of IUA in Cairo. Davis, <i>Tomb of Iouiya and Iouiyou</i> , London, 1907.		
	"	"	"
	"	"	"
	Mask	"	"
	Canopic Jar box	"	"
	"	"	"
	"	"	"
	Papyrus	"	"
	"	"	"
	"	"	"
	"	"	"



Ushabtiu of IuAA in Cairo.



" " "



" " "



" " "

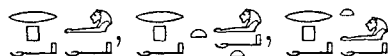
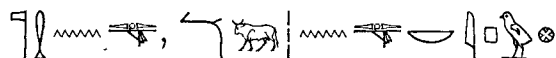
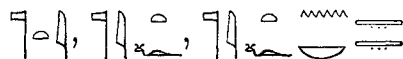
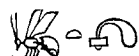
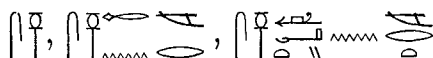


Cartonnage " "



Vase " "

His titles were :

Maspero in Davis, *op. cit.*, p. XIV.

Thuâu, mother-in-law of *Âmen-ḥetep III.*



Scarab published by Brugsch, *Aeg. Zeit.*, 1880, p. 82.



Tomb furniture in Cairo.

Āa-nenu, son of *Thuâu*.



Davis, *op. cit.*, p. 18.

Kilḫipa, sister of *Tushratta*,
king of *Mitani*, and a wife of *Âmen-ḥetep III.*



Scarab published by Brugsch, *Aeg. Zeit.*, 1880, p. 82.

Tatum-khipa, daughter of *Tushratta*,
king of *Mitani*, and a wife of *Âmen-ḥetep III.*

'DA-A-DU-KHI-E-PA 

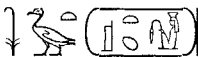
DA-A-DU-KHI-E-PA 

Teḥuti-mes, a prince.



Lepsius, *Königsbuch*, No. 377.

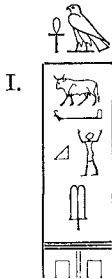
Āst, a princess.



Temple at Şulb, L. D., III, 86 b.

A. *Āmen-ḥetep IV.*

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| I. Horus name | KA-NEKHT-QA-SHUTI. |
| II. N-U name | UR-SUTENIT-EM-SEMT-ĀTEN. |
| III. Golden Horus name | THES-KHĀU-EM-ĀNNU-QEMĀ. |
| IV. Suten Bāt name ¹ | RĀ-NEFER-KHEPERU-UĀ-EN-RĀ
"High-priest of Ḥeru-khuti,
exalted one in the horizon in
his name 'Shu-in-the-Disk'". |
| V. Son of Rā name | ĀMEN-ḤETEP. With addition :
NETER-HEQ-UAST (or, ĀNNU)
ĀA-EM-ĀHĀ-F. |



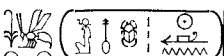
Stele at Gebel Silsilah, L. D., III, 110 i.

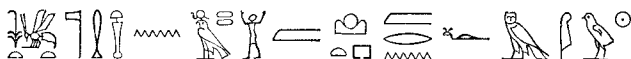
1. The commonest forms under which this prenomen appears in cuneiform are :—



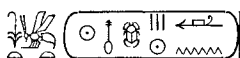
II.  Stele at Gebel Silsilah, L. D., III, 110 *i*.

III.  Stele at Gebel Silsilah, L. D., III, 110 *i*.

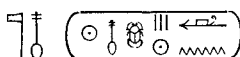
IV. 

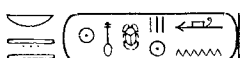


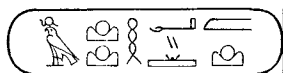
 Tombs, etc., at Tell al-'Amarna; see L. D.,



III, 91 ff.; Petrie, *Tell el-Amarna*; N. de G. Davies, *The Rock Tombs of el-Amarna*, 3 parts; rings in the British Museum, etc. Slab in the British Museum, No. 1000.

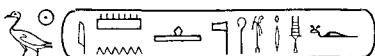




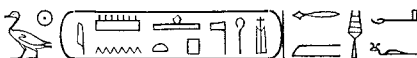


L. D., III, 110 *a*.

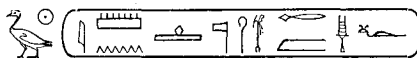


V. 

L. D., III, 110 *d*.

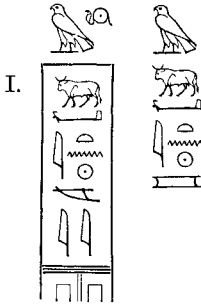


L. D., III, 110 *i*.

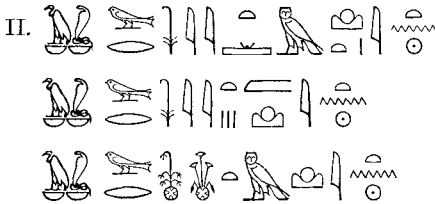


B. Amen-ḥetep IV (*Khu-en-Āten*).

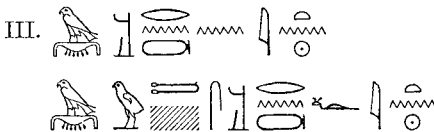
- I. Horus name KĀ-NEKHT-ĀTEN-MERĪ.
 II. N-U name UR-SUTENIT-EM-KHUT-ĀTEN.
 III. Golden Horus name THES-REN-F-EN-ĀTEN.
 IV. Suten Bât name RĀ-NEFER-KHEPERU-UĀ-EN-RĀ-
 ĀTEN-MERĪ.
 V. Son of Rā name ĀTEN-KHU-EN. With addition :
 ĀA-EM-ĀHĀ-F.



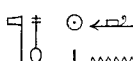
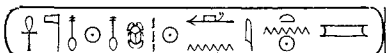
Stelae at Tell al-^cAmarna, L. D., III,
93 ff.

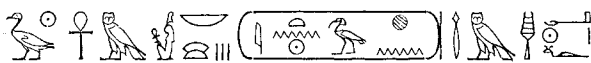


Stelae at Tell al-^cAmarna, L. D., III,
93 ff.; N. de G. Davies, *Rock Tombs
of el-Amarna*,
3 parts.

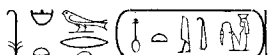


Stelae and tombs at
Tell al-^cAmarna.

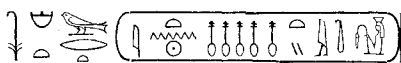
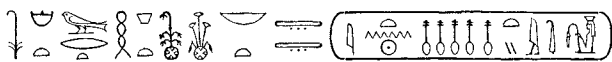
- IV.  Stelae and tombs at
Tell al-^cAmarna;
scarabs, rings,
etc.
- 
- 
- 

- V. 

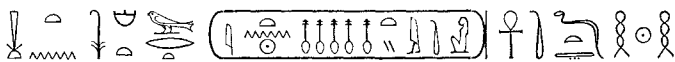
A. Nefertith, queen of *Amen-hotep IV.*

-  Stelae at Tell al-^cAmarna.
- 

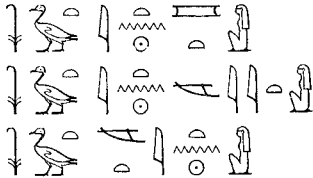
**B. Nefertith Nefer-neferu-*Aten*,
queen of *Amen-hotep IV.***

-  L. D., III, 109.
-  L. D., III, 109, 111.

***Netchemet-Mut*, sister of Nefertith.**

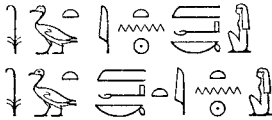
- 
-  Tomb at Tell al-^cAmarna.

Āten-mert, or Āten-merit,
a princess, wife of *Rā-smenkh-ka.*



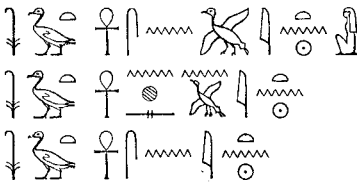
Stelae, etc., at Tell al-^cAmarna,
L. D., III, 99 *a*.

Āten-māket, a princess.



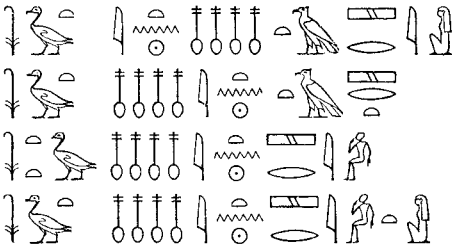
Stelae at Tell al-^cAmarna.

Ānkh-s-en-pa-Āten,
a princess, married *Tut-ānkh-Āmen.*



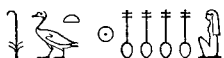
Stelae at Tell al-^cAmarna.

Āten-nefer-neferu Ta-sheṛā, a princess.



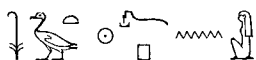
Stelae at Tell al-^cAmarna, L. D.,
III, 93.

Rā-nefer-neferu, a princess.



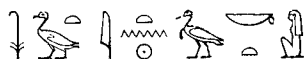
L. D., III, 99.

Setept-en-Rā, a princess.

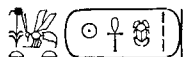


L. D., III, 99.

Āten-Baket, a princess, daughter of Thi.



Rā-ānkh-kheperu Rā-sāa-ka-tcheser-kheperu.



L. D., III, 99 a.



L. D., III, 99 a.

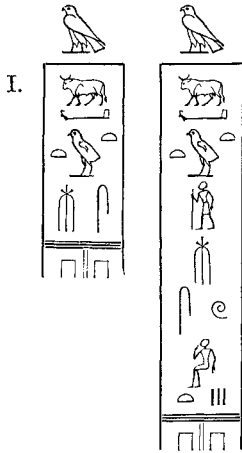
Āten-meri, wife of Rā-ānkh-kheperu.



L. D., III, 99 a.

Tut-ānkh-Āmen.

I. Horus name	KA-NEKHT-TUT-MES.
II. N-U name	NEFER-...-TAUI.
III. Golden Horus name	REN-P-KHĀU-SEḤETEP-NETERU.
IV. Suten Bāt name	RĀ-KHEPERU-NEB.
V. Son of Rā name	TUT-ĀNKH-ĀMEN.



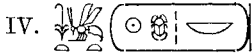
Legrain, *Annales*, VI, 192.



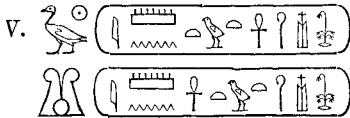
Legrain, *Annales*, VI, 192 ; Legrain, *Recueil*, XXIX, 162.



Legrain, *Annales*, VI, 192 ; Legrain, *Recueil*, XXIX, 162.



Stibium tubes, British Museum, Nos. 25731 and 27376.



Prisse, *Monuments*, pl. XI; Granite lion in the British Museum ; L. D., III, 115, 118, 119 b.

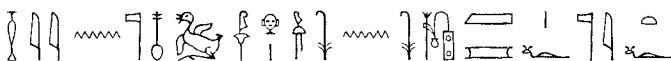
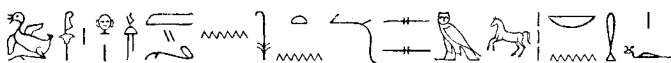
Āmen-ānkh-nes, wife of *Tut-ānkh-Āmen*.



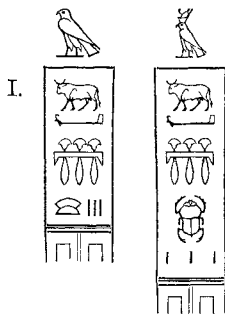
Stibium tube, British Museum, No. 25731 ; plaques, scarabs, etc., in the British Museum.

Āi, divine father of *Amen-hotep IV.*

Tomb at Tell al-'Amarna.

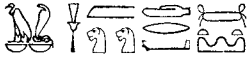
*Āi.*

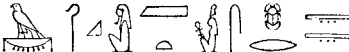
I. Horus name	KA - NEKHT - THEHEN - KHĀU (or, KHEPERU).
II. N-U name	SEKHEM-PEḤTI-TER-SATET.
III. Golden Horus name	ḤEQ-MAĀT-SEKHEPER-TAUI.
IV. Suten Bāt name	RĀ-KHEPER-KHEPERU-ĀRI-MAĀT.
V. Son of Rā name	ĀI. With addition : NETER-ḤEQ- UAST.



Rock temple at Akhmîm (L. D., III, 114 *b*) and Bibân al-Mulûk, L. D., III, 113 *a*.

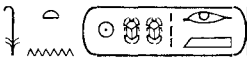
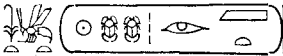
- II.  Rock temple at Akhmîm. See
L. D., III, 114 ff.



- III.  Rock temple at Akh-
mîm. See L. D., III,
114 ff.



- IV.  L. D., III, 113; 114 *a*, *b*, *c*.



- V.  L. D., III, 114 *b*.

Thi, chief royal nurse.



Tomb at Tell al-'Âmarna.

Thi, a queen.



L. D., III, 114 *d*.

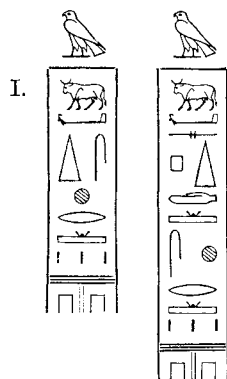
Pa-sar, a prince, governor of Nubia.



Shrine at
Akhnîm.

Heru-em-heb.

- I. Horus name KA-NEKHT-SEPT-SEKHERU.
 II. N-U name UR-BAIT-EM-ĀPT.
 III. Golden Horus name { HERI-HER-MAĀT-SEKHEPER-TAUI.
 ĀA-KHEPESH.
 IV. Suten Bāt name RĀ-TCHESER-KHEPERU. With additions : SETEP-EN-RĀ, ĤEQ-MAĀT-SETEP-EN-RĀ, ĤEQ-UAST-SETEP-EN-RĀ, ĤEQ-ĀNNU-SETEP-EN-RĀ.
 V. Son of Rā name ĤERU-EM-ĤEB. With addition : MER-EN-ĀMEN.

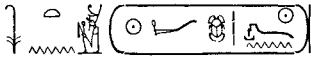
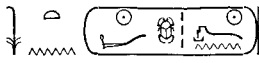
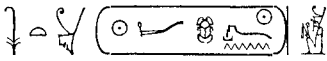
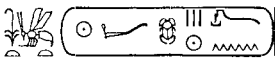
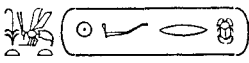
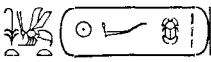
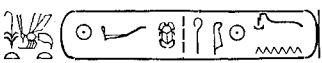
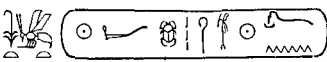
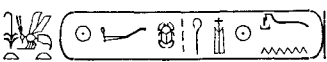
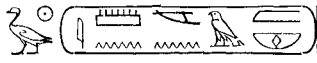


Pylons, etc. at Karnak. L. D., III, 112.

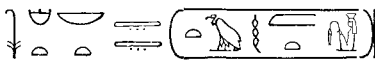


Pylons, etc. at Karnak.

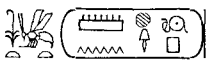
Pylons, etc. at Karnak.

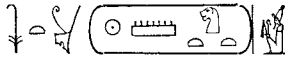
- IV.  Tablet of Šakḫārah.
-  Abydos List, No. 74.
-  Second Abydos List, No. 48.
-  Pylons at Karnak, inscription at Madīnat Habū,
-  Rock temple at Silsilah (L. D., III, 112, 119 ff.),
-  and scarabs, etc., in the British Museum.
- 
- 
- 
- V.  L. D., III, 119, 120, 121.
- 
- 

Mut-Netchemet, a queen.

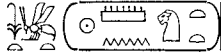
-  Rosellini, *Monumenti Stor.*, XLIV.

Menkh-p-Rā Teḥuti-mes (Thothmes V).

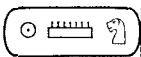
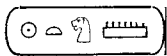
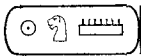
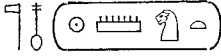
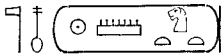
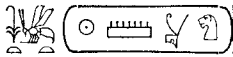
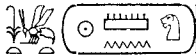
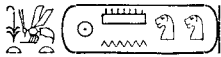
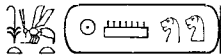
-  Legrain, *Annales*, VII, 35.
-  Do. Do. Do.



Second Abydos List, No. 49.

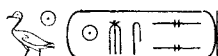


Bibân al-Mulûk, Ramesseum,
Temple of Karnak, Coffin
cover at Cairo, etc. See L. D.,
III, 123, 124, 131, etc.





L. D., III, 123, 124; Prisse, *Monuments*, plate XIX.



Sat-Rā, wife of Rameses I.



Temple of Seti I (Mariette, *Abydos*, I, pl. 32).

Seti I.

I. Horus names 1—4. KA-NEKHT-KHĀ-EM UAST-SĀNKH-TAUI.

5, 6. KA-NEKHT-NEM-MESTU.

7—9. KA-NEKHT-SEKHEM-KHEPESH.

10. KA-NEKHT-TER-PET-PAUT.

11—13. KA-NEKHT-NEM-KHĀU.

14. KA-NEKHT-MĀTET-MENTH.

15. KA-NEKHT-SA-TEM.

16. KA-EN-RĀ-MERI-MAĀT.

17. KA-NEKHT-HEṬEP-HER-MAĀT.

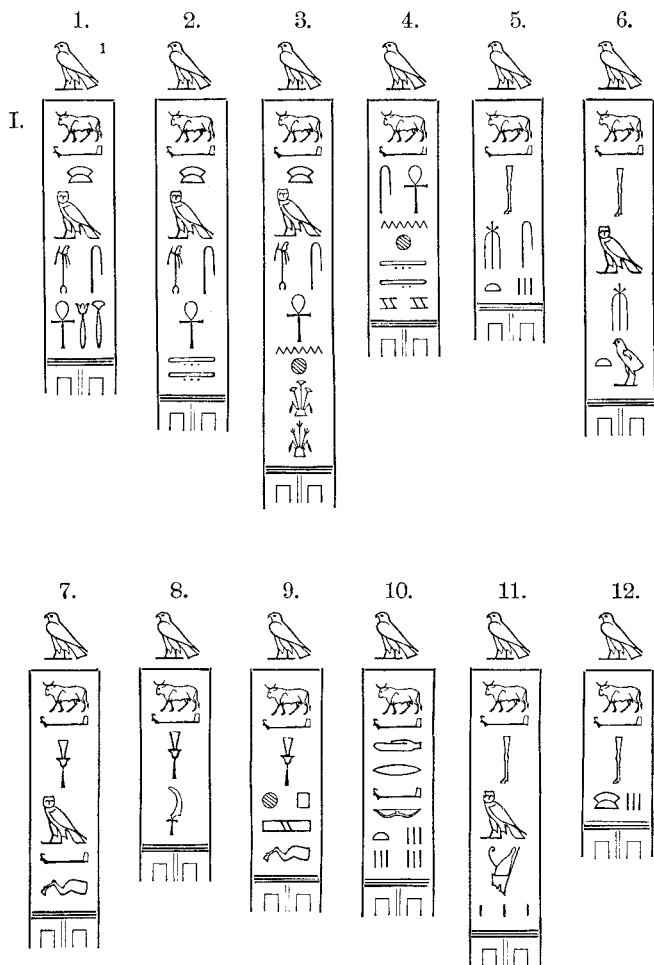
18, 19. KA-NEKHT-USER-PETI.

20. KA-NEKHT-PET-PEṬTI.

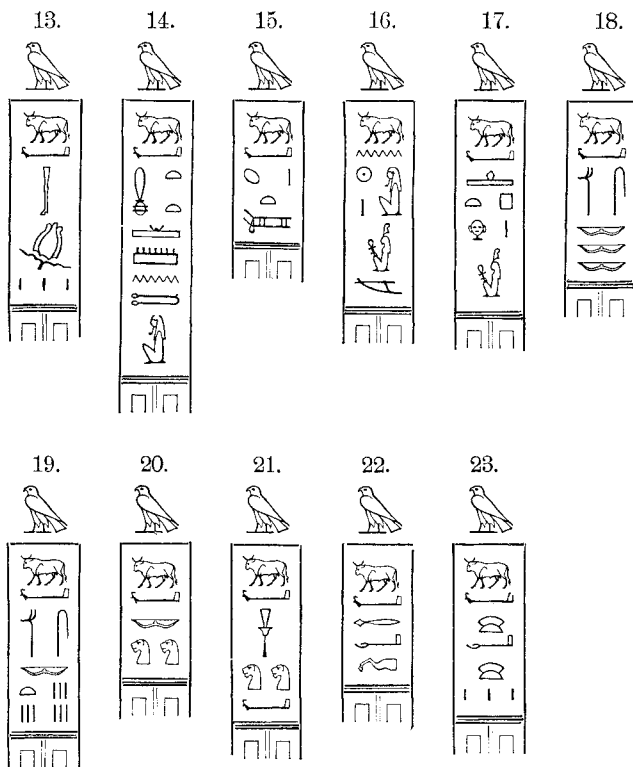
21. KA-NEKHT-SEKHEM-PEṬTI.

22. KA-NEKHT-ĀA-KHEPESH.

23. KA-NEKHT-KHĀ-KHĀU.



1. For these Horus names see Mariette, *Abydos*, tomes 1 and 2, Paris, 1869.

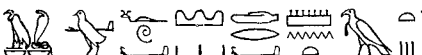
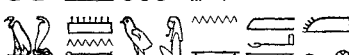
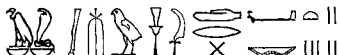
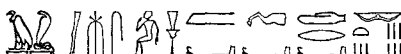
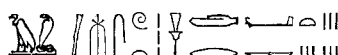


II. N-U names

1. SEKHEM-PEHTI-TER-PET-PAUT.
2. UĀFU-SEMTI-TER-MENTHU.
3. MEN-MENNU-TCHETTA-ḤḤ.
4. MENTHU-EN-MERI-MĀK-QEMT.
5. MĀK-QEMT-UĀFU-SEMTI.
- 6, 7. NEM-MESTU-SEKHEM-KHEPESH-TER-PET-PAUT.

8. NEM-MESTU-SEKHEM-TER-PET-PAUT.

9. NEM-MESTU-USER-PETI.

- II. 1.  Temple of Abydos, the Speos
Artemidos, etc.
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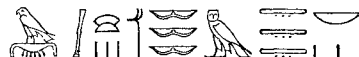
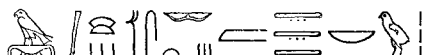
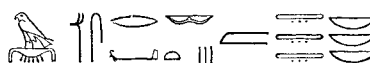
III. Golden Horus names 1, 2. NEM-KHĀU - USER - PETI - EM-
TAIU-NEBU.

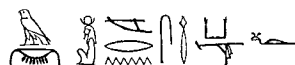
3. USER - PETI - EM-TAIU-NEBU.

4. MER-EN-RĀ-SĀA-KA-F.

5. SEHETEP-EM-RĀ-MERRT-F.

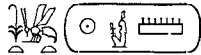
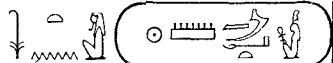
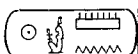
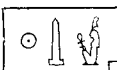
6. SEKHEM-NETER-EN-KHEPERĀ.

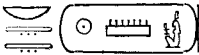
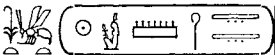
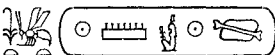
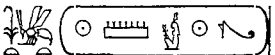
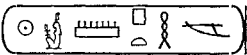
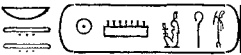
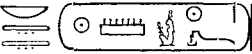
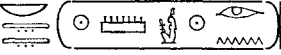
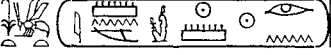
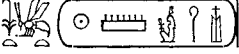
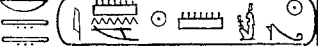
- III. 1.  Temple of Abydos.
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IV. Suten Bât name RĀ-MAĀT-MEN.

With additions : 12. ĤEQ-TAIU,
13. ĀSU-RĀ, 14. TĀA-RĀ, 15. PTAĤ-
MERI, 16. ĤEQ-UAST, 17. SETEP-[EN]-
RĀ, 18. ĀRI-EN-RĀ, 19. ĀRI-EN-RĀ-
MERI-ĀMEN, 20. ĤEQ-ĀNNU, 21. TĀA-
RĀ-MERI-ĀMEN.

1.  Tablet of Šakḫārah.
2.  Abydos List, No. 75.
3.  Second Abydos List, No. 50.
4.  Mummy and Coffin in
Cairo ; Tomb No. 17
5.  at Thebes ; Alabas-
ter sarcophagus in
6.  Sir John Soane's
Museum ; L. D., III,
133—138 ; temples
7.  at Karnak, Kūrnah,
Abydos, etc., and
8.  9.  rock inscriptions at
Ḥammāmât, Silsi-
lah, Aswân, etc.

10.  11. 
12.  13. 
14.  15. 
16.  17. 
18.  19. 
20.  21. 

V. Son of Rā name

SETI.

With additions : 1—8. MERI-PTAḤ, or MER-EN-PTAḤ, 9. MER-EN-PTAḤ-MER-ĀMEN, 10. MERI-PTAḤ-RĀ, 11, 12. MERI-EN-ĀMEN.



Weill, *Recueil*, Nos. 110, 111;

Bergmann, *Recueil*, XII, 4;

Gorringe, *Obelisks*, p. 130;

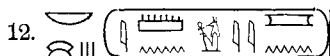
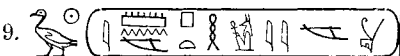
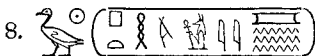
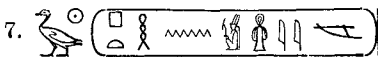
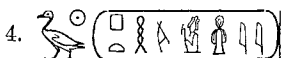
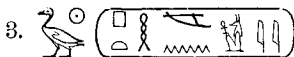
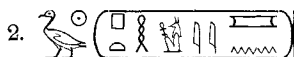
L. D., III, 138, 202; temples

of Abydos, Karnak, Ma-

dinat Habû, etc.; inscrip-

tions at Silsilah, Aswân,

etc.



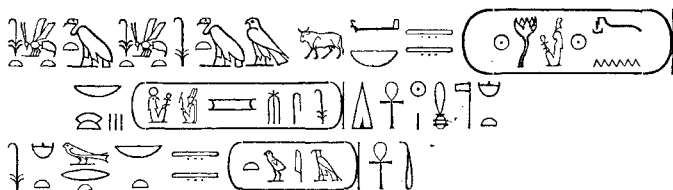
Tui, or Tuâa,

wife of *Seti I* and mother of *Rameses II.*



Mariette, *Abydos*, II, 16.





Sons and daughters of *Seti I.*

Āmen-nefer-neb-f.



Mariette, *Mon. Div.*,
plate 73, No. 68.

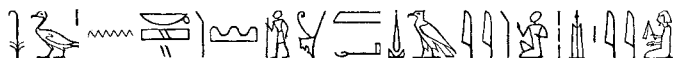
Rā-ḥent-mā, daughter of *Seti I.*



Daninos

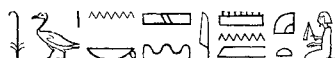
Pâshâ, *Recueil*, XII, 211.

Āni, a prince, governor of Nubia.

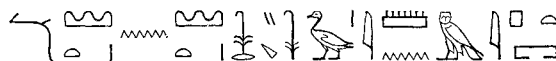


L. D., III, 138.

Āmen-em-âpt, a prince, governor of Nubia.



L. D., III, 176.



Rameses II Sesetsu.

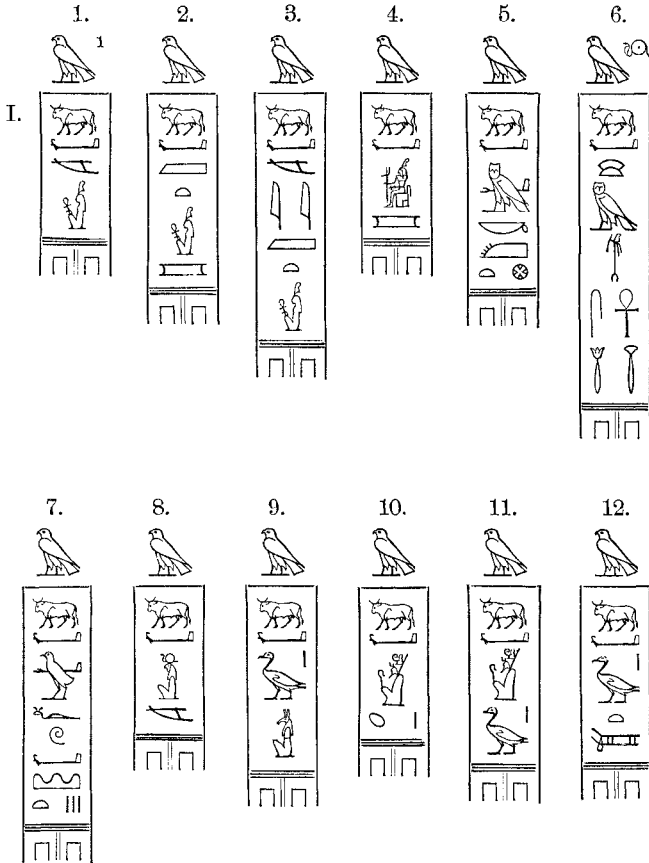
I. Horus names 1—4. KA-NEKHT-MERI-MAĀT.

5. KA-NEKHT-MĀK-QEMT.

6. KA-NEKHT-KHĀ-EM-MAĀT-SĀNKH-

TAUI.

7. KA-NEKHT-UĀFU-SEMTI.
8. KA-NEKHT-RĀ-MERI.
9. KA-NEKHT-SA-SET.
10. KA-NEKHT-SA-SEB (?).
11. KA-NEKHT-SA-ĀSĀR.
12. KA-NEKHT-SA-TEM.
13. KA-NEKHT-SA-TENEN.
14. KA-NEKHT-SA-KHEPERĀ.
15. KA-NEKHT-SA-ĀMEN.
16. KA-NEKHT-UR-PEHTI.
17. KA-NEKHT-UR-NEKHT-HER-ĀĪA-KHEPESH-F.
18. KA-NEKHT-UR-HEBU-MERI-TAUI.
19. KA-NEKHT-ĀĪA-HER-KHEPESH-F.
20. KA-NEKHT-USR-PEHTI.
21. KA-NEKHT-USR-MAĀT.
22. KA-NEKHT-USR-KHEPESH.
23. KA-NEKHT-USR-RENPUT.
24. KA-NEKHT-USR-RENPUT-HEFENNU.
25. KA-NEKHT-RENPUT-HEFENNU.
26. KA-NEKHT-THES-MAĀT.
27. KA-NEKHT-MEN-ĀB-SEKHEM-PEHTI.
28. KA-NEKHT-EN-RĀ-SET-SATI.
29. KA-NEKHT-MERIU-MAĀT.
30. KA-NEKHT-SEQA-UAST.
31. KA-NEKHT-MERI-MAĀT-NEB-HEBU-MĀ-TEF-PTAH-TU-
NEN.
32. KA-NEKHT-MERI-MAĀT-MENTHU-EN-SUTENIU-KA-EN-
HEQIU-UR-PEHTI-MĀ-ĀTEF-SET-EM-NUBTI.
33. KA-NEKHT-MERI-MAĀT-HEB...-HER-QEN-I-HER-
NEKHT.

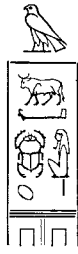


1. For the various names of Rameses II see his Coffin and Mummy in Cairo; Temples at Abydos, Karnak, Luxor, Ramesseum; inscriptions on rocks and stelæ, and monuments of every kind from Tanis to Wâdî Halfah.

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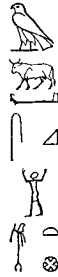
28.



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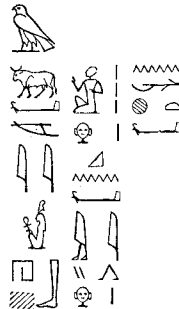
31.



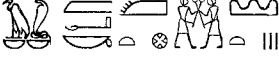
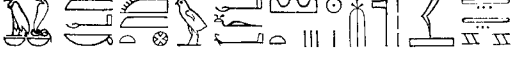
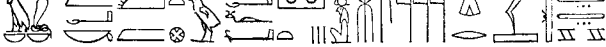
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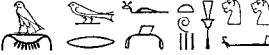
33.



- II. N-U names 1—3. MĀK-QĒMT-UĀFU-SEMTI.
 4, 5. MĀK-QĒMT-UĀF-SEMTI-RĀ-MES-NE-TERU-KER-TAUI.
 6. MĀK-QĒMT-UĀFU-SEMTI-ĀRI-URU-SEN-EM-ĀNTIU-SMA-EM-ĀST-SEN.
 7. MĀK-QĒMT-UĀFU-SEMTI-ĀN-URU-SEN-EM-...-ER-TA-MERÀ.
 8. MĀK-QĒMT-UĀFU-SEMTI-NEB-SENT-SHEFIT-EM-TAIU-NEBU-ĀRI-TA-EN-KESHI-EM-TEM-UN-TĀ-EN-TA-EN-KHETA-ĀB-RE-F.
 9. SMENKH-MENNU-EM-ĀPT-REST-EN-TEF-ĀMEN-TĀ-SU-HER-NEST-F.
 10. SMENKH-MENNU-EM-ĀN-RESU-EN-TEF-ĀMEN-TĀ-SU-HER-NEST-F.
 11. ĀĤA-EN-ĤĤ-EN-RENPUT-MĀU-SE-KHEM-ĀB.
 12. SESHEP-NEB-NETER-EN-KHEPERÀ.
 13. SEKHER-PEĤ-SU-EN-ĀN-PEĤUI-TA.
 14. UR-SHEFIT-MĀK-QĒMT.

- II. 1.  III
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 4.  III
 5. 

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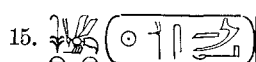
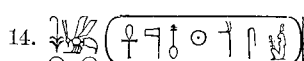
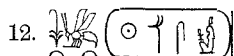
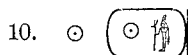
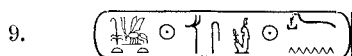
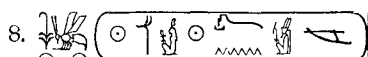
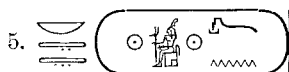
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IV. Suten Bât names

- 1—7, 9. RĀ-USER-MAĀT-SETEP-EN-RĀ.
 8. RĀ-USER-MAĀT-SETEP-EN-RĀ-MERI-ĀMEN.
 10—15. RĀ-USER-MAĀT.
 16—19. RĀ-USER-MAĀT-S.
 20. RĀ-USER-MAĀT-TĀA-RĀ.
 21. RĀ-USER-MAĀT-TĀA-EN-RĀ.
 22. RĀ-USER-MAĀT-ḤEQ-UAST.
 23, 24. RĀ-USER-MAĀT-ĀSU-RĀ.
 25. RĀ USER-MAĀT-RĀ-MERI.
 26. RĀ-USER-MAĀT-SETEP-EN-RĀ? RĀ-MESSES-MERI-PTAH-RĀ-ĀMEN.
 27. RĀ-USER-MAĀT-RĀ-MESSU-MERI-ĀMEN.
 28. RĀ-USER-MAĀT-SETEP-EN-RĀ-MERI-ĀMEN.

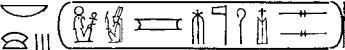
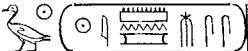
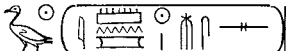
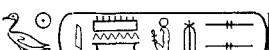
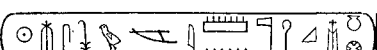
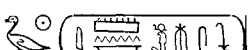


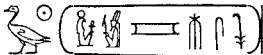
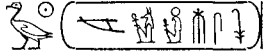
Tablet of Şakḫârâh.



V. Son of Rā names

1. RĀ-MESES.
2. RĀ-MESSU.
3. RĀ-MESES-NETER-ḤEQ-ĀN-MERI-ĀMEN.
- 4—7. RĀ-MESES-MERI-ĀMEN.
8. RĀ-MESSU-MERI-ĀMEN-NETER-ḤEQ-ĀNNU.
- 9, 10. RĀ-MESSU-MERI-ĀMEN.
11. RĀ-MESSU-PA-NETER-ĀA.
12. RĀ-MESES-NETER-ḤEQ-ĀN-MERI-SET.
13. RĀ-MESSU-MERI-SET.
14. RĀ-MESES-MERI-ĀMEN-NETER-ĀA-NEB-PET.

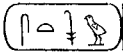
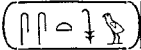
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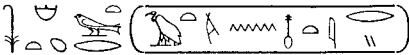
Sesetsu, or Sesetsu-meri-Åmen.



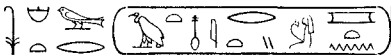
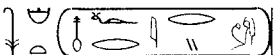
Lepsius, *Königsbuch*, No. 420 ;
Chabas, *Voyage*, pp. 99, 285.



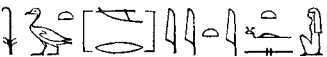
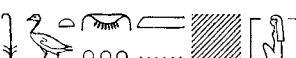
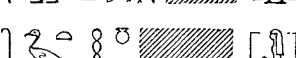
Nefert-ari Meri-Mut, a wife of Rameses II.

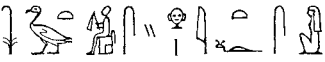
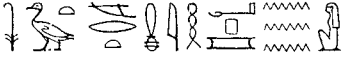
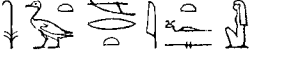
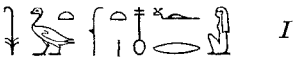
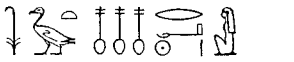
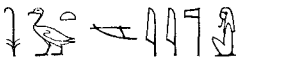


L. D., III, 175, 189,
192, 193, 195, etc.

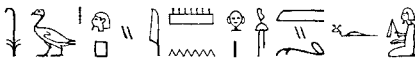


...-...-NEB		Mariette, <i>Abydos</i> , I. 4 b, 23.
...Ā-ĀMEN		<i>Ibid.</i> , 24.
RĀ-MESSES-SA-TEM		<i>Ibid.</i> , 25.
... MENTH-HEQU		<i>Ibid.</i> , 26.
... MENTH		<i>Ibid.</i> , 27.
HERU-HER-UNEMI-F		<i>Ibid.</i> , 29.
ĀMEN-EM-ĀPT		<i>Ibid.</i> , 30.
MENTH-EM-UAST		<i>Ibid.</i> , 31.
SA-ĀMEN		<i>Ibid.</i> , 32.
SA-PTAḤ		<i>Ibid.</i> , 33.
...-MERT		Mariette, <i>Abydos</i> , I, 4, 4.
...-ĀNT		<i>Ibid.</i> , 5.
...-RU		<i>Ibid.</i> , 6.
NEFERT-ĀRI		<i>Ibid.</i> , 7.
ĀST-NEFERT		<i>Ibid.</i> , 8.

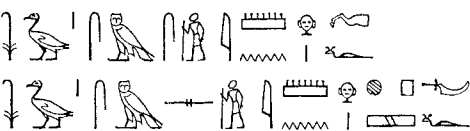
...-TAUI		<i>Ibid.</i> , 9.
...-ÂN-ÂNEHET		<i>Ibid.</i> , 10.
...-I		<i>Ibid.</i> , 11.
...-HET-Ā		<i>Ibid.</i> , 12.
MERIT-SEKHET		<i>Ibid.</i> , 13.
...-ÂNT		<i>Ibid.</i> , 14.
...-KHESBET		<i>Ibid.</i> , 16.
MERIT-ÂTEFS		<i>Ibid.</i> , 17.
...-MERTU		<i>Ibid.</i> , 18.
...-HĀP		<i>Ibid.</i> , 19.
NUB-EM-N...		<i>Ibid.</i> , 24.
HENT-PA-...		<i>Ibid.</i> , 25.
HENT-...		<i>Ibid.</i> , 26.
ÂSIPU...		<i>Ibid.</i> , 27.
...-NUB-HET-...		<i>Ibid.</i> , 18 a.

SHEPSI-HER- ÂTEF-S		<i>Ibid.</i> , 19.
ĤENT...		<i>Ibid.</i> , 20.
MERT-MÂ-ĤÂP		<i>Ibid.</i> , 22.
MERT-ÂTEF-S		<i>Ibid.</i> , 23.
NUB-EM-ÂNT		<i>Ibid.</i> , 24.
ĤENT-SEKHEMU		<i>Ibid.</i> , 25.
ĤENT-PA-ĤUIR		<i>Ibid.</i> , 26.
PIPIU		<i>Ibid.</i> , 28.
BAK-MUT		<i>Ibid.</i> , 29.
RENPIIT-NEFER		<i>Ibid.</i> , 30.
NEFERU-RÂ		<i>Ibid.</i> , 31.
MERI-NETER		<i>Ibid.</i> , 32.

B. From the Lists at Wâdî Sabû'a, Abû Simbel, the Râmesseum, and the Temple at Derr (L. D., III, 168, 179, 183, 184, 186).

ÂMEN-HER-UNEMI-F 

KHĀ-EM-UAST 

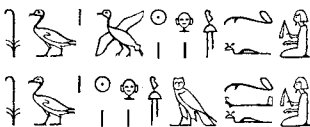
ĀMEN-HER-
KHEPESH-F 

SET-HER-
KHEPESH-F 

RĀ-MESSU 

RĀ-MESES 

RĀ-MES 

PA-RĀ-HER-
UNEMI-F 

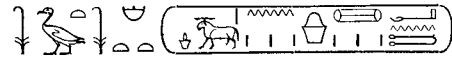
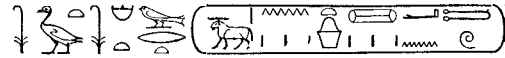
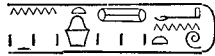
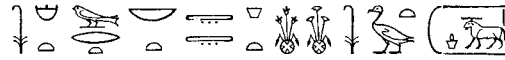
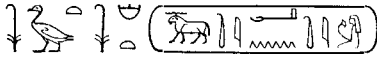
KHĀ-EM-UAST 

MENTHU-HER- KHEPESH-F	
NEB-EN-KHARU	
ÄMEN-MERI	
ÄMEN-EM-UÄA	
SET-EM-UÄA	
SETI	
SETEP-EN-RÄ	
RÄ-MERI	
HERU-HER- UNEMI-F	
MER-EN-PTAH	
ÄMEN-HEPTEP	

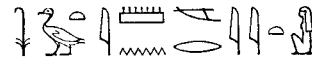
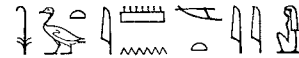
BATHĀĀNTHĀ,
or

BATAUĀNTHĀ,
or

BANTAUĀNTU



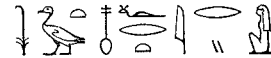
ĀMEN-MERIT



BAK-MUT

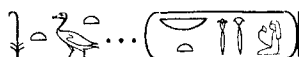
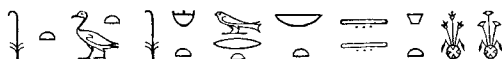


NEFERT-ĀRI

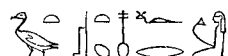


NEBT-TAUI





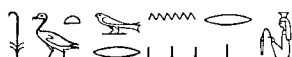
AST-NEFER



HENT-TAUI



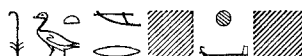
URN-RE



NETCHEM-MUT



MER-...



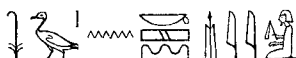
HENT-PA-...-RU



TUMMERSET



Ani, a prince, governor of Nubia.

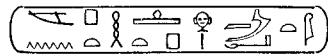
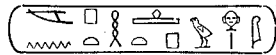
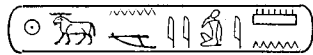
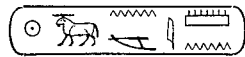
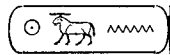
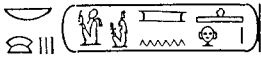


Champollion, *Monuments*,
plate 4, No. 2.

Amen-em-âpt, a prince, governor of Nubia.

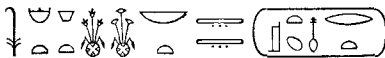


L. D., III, 176 f. ; Champollion, *Monuments*, I, pl. 68, 69.



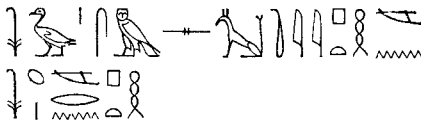
Inscriptions at Silsilah (L. D., III, 200a), 'Amâda and Wâdi Halfah (*Recueil*, XVII, 162 ; XVIII, 159), etc.

Âst-Nefert, wife of Mer-en-Ptah.

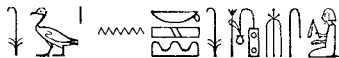


Champollion, *Monuments*, p. 114.

Seti-Mer-en-Ptah, a prince.



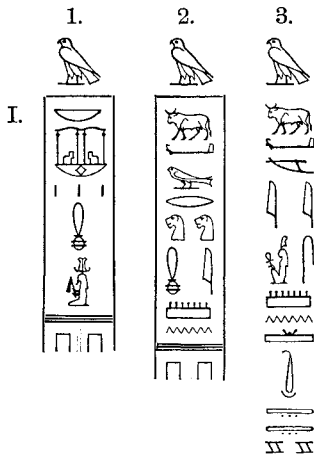
Mes, a royal scribe and governor of Nubia.



L. D., III, 200 f.

Amen-meses Heq Uast.

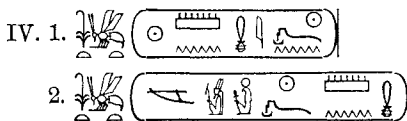
- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| I. Horus names | 1. NEB-SETU-MĀ-PTAH-TUNEN.
2. KĀ-NEKHT-UR-PEHTI-MĀ-ĀMEN.
3. KĀ-NEKHT-MERI-MĀĀT-SMEN-TAUI. |
| II. N-U name | UR-BAIT-EM-ĀPT. |
| III. Golden Horus name | .. |
| IV. Suten Bât names | 1. RĀ-MEN-MĀ-SETEP-EN-RĀ.
2. RĀ-MEN-MĀ-SETEP-EN-RĀ-MERI-
ĀMEN. |
| V. Son of Rā name | ĀMEN-MESES. With additions : HĒQ-
UAST, MERI RĀ. |



Temple at Karnak, L. D.,
III, 201.



Temple at Karnak.



L. D., III, 201, 202 ;
Daressy, *Recueil*,
X, p. 143.



L. D., III, 201, 202; Da-
ressy, *Recueil*, X, p. 143.



Baketurnre, a queen.



L. D., III,
202 *g*.

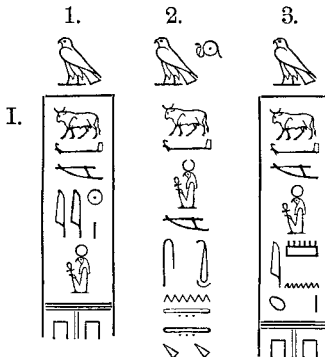
Ta-khāt, a royal mother.



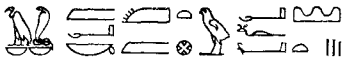
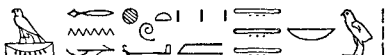
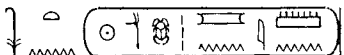
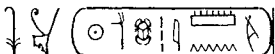
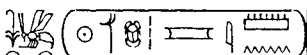
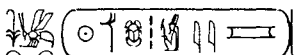
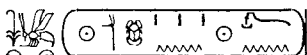
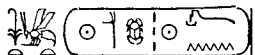
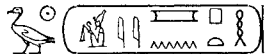
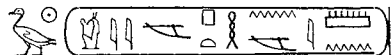
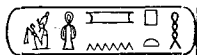
L. D., III, 202 *f*.

Seti-Mer-en-Ptah.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| I. Horus names | 1. KA-NEKHT-MERI-RĀ. |
| | 2. KA-NEKHT-MERI-RĀ-SMEN-TAUI. |
| | 3. KA-NEKHT-MERI-RĀ-ĀMEN-SA. |
| II. N-U name | MĀK-QEMT-UĀF-SEMTI. |
| III. Golden Horus name | ĀA-NEKHTU-EM-TAIU-NEBU. |
| IV. SutenBāt names 1—4. | RĀ-USER-KHEPERU-MERI-ĀMEN. |
| | 5, 6. RĀ-USER-KHEPERU-SETEP-EN-RĀ. |
| V. Son of Rā name | SETI-MER-EN-PTAH, and MERI-
ĀMEN. |

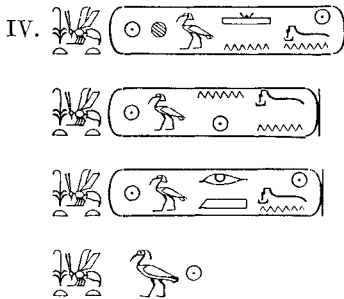


Temple at Karnak.

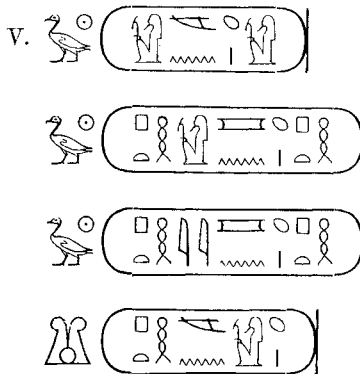
- II.  Temple at Karnak.
- III.  Temple at Karnak.
- IV. 1.  Temple at Karnak, L. D.,
III, 237 c; Stele at
Abû Simbel, L. D., III,
204 e; Champollion,
Notices, II, pp. 131,
194, 263 ff.
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
- V.  Stele at Abû Simbel,
L. D., III, 204 e;
Petrie, *Tanis*, II,
plate 7, No. 141.
- 
- 
- 

Mer-en-Ptah Sa-Ptah.

- I. Horus name KHĀ-EM-BĀT (?).
- II. N-U name ...
- III. Golden Horus name ...
- IV. Suten Bāt name KHU-EN-RĀ-SETEP-EN-RĀ. With
addition : ĀRI-MAĀT.
- V. Son of Rā name MER-EN-PTAH SA-PTAH.



L. D., III, 201 *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*,
202 *a*, *c*, 204 *d* ; Petrie,
Season, No. 278.



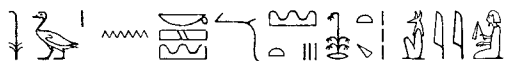
L. D., III, 201 *a*, *b*, *c*,
d ; 202 *a*, *c* ; 204 *d*,
etc.

Ta-usert, a queen.



L. D., III, 201 *a*.

Seti, a prince, governor of Nubia.



L. D., III, 202
b and c.

Ārsu, a Syrian.



Great Harris Pa-
pyrus, Plate 75,
line 4.

Set-nekht.

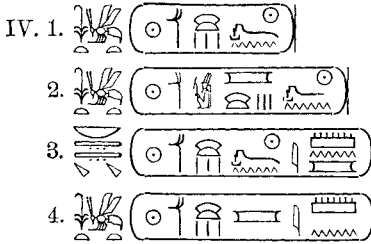
- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| I. Horus name | KA-NEKHT-UR-PEḤTI. |
| II. N-U name | ... |
| III. Golden Horus name | ... |
| IV. Suten Bāt names | 1. RĀ-USER-KHĀU-SETEP-EN-RĀ-
2, 3. RĀ-USER-KHĀU-SETEP-EN-RĀ-
MERI-ĀMEN.
4. RĀ-USER-KHĀU-MERI-ĀMEN. |
| V. Son of Rā name | SET-NEKHT-MERI-RĀ-MERI-ĀMEN. |



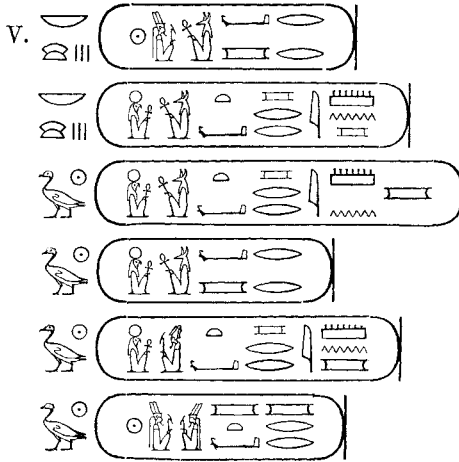
L.



Temple of Karnak.



L. D., III, 204, 206 *d* ;
Weill, *Recueil*,
p. 215, No. 118 ;
Mariette, *Abydos*,
II, plate 52 ;
Harris Papyrus,
No. 9900 ; Column
in the British
Museum, No. 64.



L. D., III, 204,
206 *d* ; Temple
of Karnak ;
Harris Papy-
rus, No. 9900,
etc. ; Column
in the British
Museum,
No. 64.

Thi-mer-en-Âst, wife of Set-nekht.



Mariette, *Abydos*, II,
plate 52.